

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1221.—Vol. XXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

{STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every
kind of BUSINESS IN MINING SHARES, but not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS
only on orders confided to him.

The Mining Journal is in a highly encouraging state for investors, and many mines
are yielding large profits on late purchases, for a continuance of which there is still a
considerable margin.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
MINING SHARE DEALER.

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, of 19, TOKENHOUSE YARD,
LONDON, is a BUYER or SELLER IN DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE
MINES, for CASH. Bankers: London and Westminster.

FOR SALE, for cash, at nett prices, and for immediate delivery:—
1 Basset. 5 North Grambler. 25 Tamar, 37s. 6d.
2 Bedford United. 1 Providence. 10 Tincroft, 23s. 6d.
3 Cam Reta. 2 Old Tolgus. 25 Trevelyan, 10s.
10 Camborne Veau. 2 South Basset. 2 Trelawny. 3
1 Margate. 20 South Cam Reta, 23s. 6d. 1 West Canard.

MR. W. LELEAN, MINING SHARE DEALER,
4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at
the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

25 Altan. 10 Great Hewas, 2s. 6d. 50 South Buller and West
5 Besore. 10 Hingston Down, 2s. 6d. 20 Tamar Consols.
10 Bryntall, 21s. 6d. 15 Holmbush. 10 Tincroft, 23s. 6d.
Butler & Basset, 23s. 6d. 10 Harriett, 16s. 9d. 20 Tolcarne, 17s. 6d.
10 Bolling Well, 18s. 9d. 20 Kelly Bray, 23s. 6d. 20 Trevelyan, 10s.
20 Castell, 2s. 6d. 20 Lady Bertha. 25 Vale of Towry.
10 Sebon, 17s. 9d. 20 Lewis. 20 West Par.
3 Dug Bore, 23s. 6d. 20 Mollins, 1s. 6d. 5 Wheel Uay.
25 Dale, 17s. 6d. 25 No. Downs, 23s. 6d. 1 Wheel Mary Ann.
20 Drake Wells. 4 North Basset. 10 Wheel Edward, 22s. 18s. 9d.
1 Dev. Gt. Cons., 24s. 6d. 3 North Roskear, 22s. 18s. 9d.
5 East Russell, 27s. 11s. 6d. 5 W. Basset, 22s. 18s. 9d.
5 East Margaret, 21s. 6d. 5 North Miners, 25s. 6d.
5 East Rosewarne. 2 Old Tolgus United. 20 Wheel Addams, 21s. 6d.
5 East Buller, 18s. 9d. 1 Providence, 26s. 6d. 1 W. Margaret, 26s. 6d.
1 East Daren, 21s. 6d. 25 Pen-an-dre, 16s. 9d. 60 Worthing, 5s. 9d.
1 East Basset, 21s. 6d. 3 Par Consols, 41s. 6d. 25 Wheel Crebor.
1 Grambler. 35 Redmoor, 4s. 9d. 25 Wheel Tolly, 22s. 9d.
5 Great Alfred. 25 Round Hill. 10 W. Providence, 19s. 9d.
20 Great Badden, 2s. 6d. 10 St. John del Ray. 5 Wheel Charlotte.
20 Great Wheel Vor. 60 S. Lady Bertha, 6s. 10d. 5 Wheel Ludcott.
20 Grenville. 5 S. Cam Reta, 23s. 6d. 50 West Alfred Consols.
20 Great Bury, 22s. 18s. 9d. 100 Holmbush, 18s. 9d.
10 Gawton United. 200 Tamar, 27s. 9d. 100 No. Downs, 23s. 6d.

And is a BUYER of— 200 Wheel Tolly, 21s. 6d. 100 Holmbush, 18s. 9d.
200 Tamar Consols, 27s. 9d. 200 Tolcarne, 16s. 9d. 100 No. Downs, 23s. 6d.

The result of many years' experience as a broker has convinced me that mining is not
only a legitimate pursuit, but also one of the most profitable, under proper guidance, for
the employment of spare capital; and in order that the public should have an oppor-
tunity of testing the accuracy of this opinion, I determined last year to recommend,
through the medium of the Mining Journal, certain mines as worthy of attention, and
the List now given includes the whole. I should premise that the prices have been taken
from the Share List of the Mining Journal on the day the mines were first recommended,
the dates of which are annexed, and when two prices were quoted the lower has been
invariably adopted.

The List contains 34 mines—17 dividend and 17 non-dividend progressive, or non-divi-
dend. The cost of one share in each of the former at the dates specified would amount
to £2057 5s., and on Jan. 1, 1859, they would have realised, including dividends,
£2225 16s., showing a profit of £168 11s., or 23 per cent. on the outlay. This is not a
nominal valuation, for to-day this sum can be readily obtained. The progressive mines
being considered more speculative, should have nearly the same amount of money in-
vested in each as a mutual insurance; and for the purpose of illustration, I will take 40s.
as the maximum, which would be for the first cost £680 for the 17 mines named, and the
calls subsequently made upon them from the date of recommendation would be
£184 18s. 2d., making a total outlay of £864 18s. 2d. The value of the stock on Jan. 1,
1859, was £1472 7s. 6d., but to effect an immediate sale might require a sacrifice of
£125, which would reduce the profit to £402 11s. 9d., or 42 per cent. upon the outlay.

From the Official List of the Stock Exchange, I find that an investment of £2000 on
Jan. 1, 1858, divided equally among six of the principal railways—the London and
North-Western, Great Western, Great Northern, South Western, Brighton and South
Coast, and Eastern Counties, would have produced on January 1, 1859, including divi-
dends, £2145, or 7½ per cent. From the same source, £2000 similarly invested in six of
the London joint-stock banks—London and Westminster, Union Bank of London, London
and County, Commercial and London Joint-Stock, would have produced £2180, or 9 per
cent. I think I have proved my assertion, that mining is not only a legitimate but a
very profitable mode of investing spare capital, looking especially at the period selected
for the experiment, which has been one of the most disastrous in the annals of mining.

I have shown the profit which might have been made by the adoption of my advice in
1858, and those who decline realising, of course, do so upon their own responsibility, for
the recommendations of those particular mines end with the year. My List for 1859
will be very different from the former. There will be many mines omitted, and others
substituted.

In all professions experience and information is money's worth, it cannot be ex-
pected that I shall give it to the public gratis; I shall, therefore, require a Post-office
order for two guineas from those who apply for the List, which will not only remunerate
the mines, but also my reasons for recommending them. However, when business re-
sults to the extent of 1000, this sum will be returned, and those parties shall also be in-
formed on the 10th of every month, commencing in March, of any change connected with
the Mining Market. Those friends, however, with whom I have previously done business
will have my List, on application, free of expense.

Mines.	Date of recommendation.	Cost.	Dividends.	Present price.
Trelawny	Jan. 2, 1858.	£ 25 10 0	£ 5 0 0	£ 22 0 0
Mary Ann	"	42 10 0	0 0 0	45 0 0
Margaret	"	44 0 0	0 0 0	45 0 0
Vale of Towry	"	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 11 6
South Canard	"	340 0 0	0 0 0	410 0 0
West Canard	"	105 0 0	0 0 0	135 0 0
West Basset	"	30 10 0	2 6 0	22 0 0
Grambler	"	32 10 0	11 0 0	160 0 0
Devon Great Consols.	Jan. 30	430 0 0	0 0 0	460 0 0
North Basset	"	14 0 0	0 13 0	7 10 0
Tincroft	Feb. 6	4 5 0	0 15 0	3 7 6
West Seton	" 13	320 0 0	43 10 0	305 0 0
North Frances	May 8	220 0 0	35 0 0	230 0 0
Cam Reta	Oct. 30	215 0 0	33 0 0	210 0 0
Cam Reta	"	107 10 0	18 0 0	105 0 0
Cam Reta	"	16 15 0	1 11 0	15 10 0
Cam Reta	"	68 0 0	0 0 0	63 0 0

Total £2057 5 0 .. £265 17 0 .. £2263 19 0
Dividends 265 17 0

Total £2057 5 0 .. £265 17 0 .. £2263 19 0
Cost 2057 5 0

Profit £472 11 0

Progressive mines.	Date of purchase.	No. of shares.	Cost.	Calls.	Present price.
Drake Wells	Jan. 2, 1858.	27	£40 10 0	£2 14 0	£27 0 0
Kelly Bray	"	23	40 10 0	0 0 0	52 0 0
Stray Park	"	13	39 0 0	39 0 0	50 0 0
St. Aub. & Gyllia.	"	10	40 0 0	0 0 0	25 0 0
Wheal Grenville	Jan. 16	29	39 17 6	10 17 6	39 17 6
North Down	"	29	39 17 6	18 2 6	76 2 0
Margery	"	29	39 17 6	18 2 6	34 0 0
West Canard	Jan. 30	160	40 0 0	28 0 0	120 0 0
Lew	"	80	40 0 0	32 0 0	160 0 0
Holmbush	May 8	27	40 10 0	16 4 0	23 12 6
Bryntall	"	40	40 0 0	40 0 0	420 0 0
Great Alfred	"	7	41 2 6	2 0 3	22 15 0
Round Hill	July 17	40	40 0 0	0 0 0	55 0 0
Crebor	Oct. 30	40	40 0 0	0 0 0	30 0 0
Old Tolgus	"	40	40 0 0	0 0 0	25 0 0
Wheal Charlotte	"	7	42 0 0	0 0 0	193 0 0
East Basset	"	1	125 0 0	0 0 0	175 0 0

Total £756 7 6 .. £188 18 3 .. £1472 7 6
Calls 188 18 3

Total cost £945 5 9 Profit £527 9

9, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, January 14, 1859.

G E O R G E M O O R E,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted
prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

DIVIDEND.
1 Cam Reta, 23s. 6d. 1 North Roskear, 22s. 18s. 9d. 1 West Seton.
1 Condurow, 28s. 7½. 1 Providence, 26s. 7½. 5 Wheel Charlotte, 21s.
1 Ding Dong, 25s. 6d. 1 Rosewarne Utd., 23s. 6d. 1 Wh. Mary Ann, 24s. 6d.
1 Grambler, 23s. 6d. 10 Tincroft, 23s. 11s. 1 Wh. Trelawny, 23s. 6d.
1 West Canard, 24s. 6d.

NON-DIVIDEND.
50 Camborne Veau, 8s. 9d. 25 Great Vor, 12s. 9d. 20 Wheel Crebor.
20 E. Gunnis Lake, 21s. 6d. 50 Lady Bertha. 20 Wheel Harriett, 17s. 6d.
10 East Russell, 21s. 6d. 1 Old Tolgus, 22s. 11s. 10 Wheel Grenville, 31s.
25 Gawton, 11s. 6d. 20 Tolcarne, 17s. 6d. 50 Wheel Addams.

1 West Faanice, 21s. 6d.

WANTED, any part of 200 Kelly Bray, at 23s. 6d.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, for immediate cash, any part of 200 South Condurow
shares, prior to the meeting on the 19th.

WANTED, a strong OFFER for 5 Penstruthal, 10 Wheel Pollard, 50 Cupid, and 20
Trebarrvah.

GEORGE MOORE will PURCHASE or SELL any shares on commission, when spe-
cially requested to do so, for the following charges:—

For shares under £1 each £0 0 6 per share.
Above £1 and under £2 0 1 0
Above £2 and under £5 0 1 6
Above £5 2 10 0 per cent.

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTI-
FICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS,
68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C.
Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign
countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and
report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance of Mr. J. J.
Reynolds, jun., with the transactions of the London share market, to obtain every advan-
tage for those who may wish either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock.

Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS have daily information from the principal seats of mining,
which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

MR. C. POWELL, MINING SHAREBROKER
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

C. POWELL's Selected List of Dividend and Progressive Mines, daily Closing Prices of
same, together with terms of commission, furnished on application.

Dated January 14, 1859.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER, &c.,
54, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Reliable information as to the merits of mines, together with their current prices, given
on application. Railway and other shares bought and sold on Stock Exchange terms.

January 14, 1859.

MR. H. B. RYE SPECIALLY RECOMMENDS to his clients and
the public the FOLLOWING MINES for IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT, as
they are of the soundest character, and undoubtedly first-rate prospects:—

Bryntall. Wheel Kitty. East Trevelyan.
United Mines. Wheel Keith. Ding Dong.
77, Old Broad-street, E.C. Wheel Grenville. North Roskear.

ROBERT OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING
BROKER, 8, FINCH LANE (adjoining the City Bank), LONDON, E.C.

Terms of commission for buying or selling shares in mines, railways, or banks, for-
warded on application. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. M. S. RICHARDS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK,
RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 27, AUSTINFRIARS,

LONDON, E.C., has the undermentioned MINING SHARES FOR DISPOSAL, or any
part thereof, on Tuesday morning next, at the PRICES QUOTED:—

2 S. Wh. Frances, 23s. 7½. 20 E. Providence, 10s. 9d. 25 Sortridge Cons., 15s. 6d.
2 Providence, 26s. 7½. 10 Wheel Edward. 10 Calstock Cons., 24s. 6d.
2 Great Hewas, 11s. 50 Gawton, 10s. 6d. 20 North Trelawny, 25s. 6d.
20 Kelly Bray, 23s. 6d. 25 Wheel Arthur, 12s. 10 East Falmouth, 23s. 6d.
50 Lady Bertha, 27s. 6d. 20 Wheel Wrey, 22s. 6d. 25 Wheel Sidney, 25s. 6d.
10 East Russell. 25 Worthing. 25 Wheel Harriett, 17s. 9d.
10 Hingston Down. 25 Tavy Consols, 15s. 10 Tolcarne, 17s. 6d.
50 Vale of Towry, 12s. 9d. 20 Old Tolgus, 21s. 6d. 10 Tolvaaden, 24s. 6d.

20 No. Robert, 23s. 11s. 6d. 20 Trevelyan, 10s. 6d.

MR. RICHARDS, in introducing himself to the holders of stock of the above description,
as a sharebroker, begs most respectfully to solicit a share of public patronage, and for so
doing his charges will be 1½ per cent. on all stock bought and sold up to 1000. In value;
above that sum 1½ per share only will be charged.

MR. RICHARDS undertakes to furnish full particulars of all business done, and guarantees
to render a faithful account, and at nett prices. In order the more effectually to assist
his clients in the country in their selection of stock, which will be from time to time ad-
vertised for sale, he intends establishing a rule not to dispose of any advertised stock
until after Tuesday morning's post, and should there be more than one claimant for any
particular lot it will be offered pro rata, to each party desirous of purchasing.

MR. RICHARDS also begs to remind his friends that he has secured the services of
a thoroughly practical mining agent (of 20 years' experience) to report for him on such
mines as his clients may be disposed to invest in, for which a mere nominal sum will be
charged, and which MR. RICHARDS considers very advisable to adopt before he ventures
to recommend his friends to purchase, either in dividend or progressive mines.

All letters or communications addressed to Mr. M. S. RICHARDS, 27, Austinfriars,
London, will receive immediate attention.—Dated, Jan. 14, 1859.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING
AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. REGINALD HORLEY, SWORN STOCK AND
SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., TRANSACTS
BUSINESS IN MINING SHARES on commission. The recent advances in the value
of copper, equal to £18 per ton, coupled with the high price of tin, will greatly in-
crease the amount of dividends in the best class of mining shares. Amongst those desirable
for investment are the following:—Devon Great Consols, South Canard, West Canard,
West Basset, Wheel Basset, South Frances, West Wheel Seton, Cam Reta, Par Consols,
United Mines, Wheel Charlotte, Great South Tolgus, Providence, Rosewarne, Wheel Mar-
garet, Wheel Kitty (Lelant), Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), Wheel Trelawny, Wheel Mary
Ann, North Dolcoath, Kelly Bray, 48, Threadneedle-street, E.C., London.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, MINE SHAREBROKER,
JAMAICA COFFEE HOUSE, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY,
CORNHILL, LONDON.

Reliable information on Dividend and Progressive Mines furnished to capitalists either
personally or by letter.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE
BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.

Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the
outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE
MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.

Dated January 14, 1859.

MR. JOHN ANTHONY, MINING ENGINEER.
ESTIMATES AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ALL KINDS OF
MACHINERY PREPARED.

11, ARUNDEL CRESCENT, PLYMOUTH.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-
SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LO-
COMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to
which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several
years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly
affirmed.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S
PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

SOLE MAKERS TO THE
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND AND FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or
other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the
newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and strength;
and is admitted by the principal colliery proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of
wire-rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, light-
ness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

VALUABLE FORFEITED AND OTHER SHARES FOR SALE.

MR. T. P. THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday,
January 27, 1859, at One o'clock precisely, the following valuable MINING SHARES:—

9 (256th) parts, or shares, in Eaglebrook Lead Mine, Llanabdar, near Aberyst-
with, Cardiganshire, forfeited for non-payment of calls.
23 (1055th) shares in Carvannall Copper Mine, Cornwall.
5 (512th) Rosewarne United shares.
20 (400th) East Alfred Consols.
40 (400th) East Russell.
20 (5120th) Great Wheel Alfred.
5 (867th) Cwm Ertins, paying dividends.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Thread-
needle-street, London.

FOR SALE, THE VIRTUOUS LADY AND WHEAL REDFORD COPPER MINES.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill,
London, on Thursday, the 27th day of January inst., at One o'clock, the above valuable
MINES, situate in the parishes of Buckland Monachorum, and Tavistock, in the county
of Devon, together with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., forming
the plant of the adventurers in and upon the mines, comprising, amongst other things
too numerous to mention, TWO WATER-WHEELS, one 24 ft. diameter 9 ft. 6 in. breast,
and one 34 ft. diameter 2 ft. 9 in. breast; one CRUSHING MILL, one DRAWING
MACHINE, 30 fms. of 7 in. pumps, and 200 fms. of chain, &c.

These mines are situate in a rich mineral district, and it is considered by practical
miners that a small outlay will put them into a profitable position.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to Mr. T. P. THOMAS, at his offices,
2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

FOR SALE, THE BULLER AND BERTHA COPPER MINES.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill,
London, on Thursday, the 27th day of January inst., at One o'clock, the above valuable
MINES, situate in the parishes of Buckland Monachorum, and Tavistock, in the county
of Devon, together with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., forming
the property of the adventurers in and upon the mines, comprising, amongst other things
too numerous to mention, one 14 in. STEAM ENGINE, &c.

These mines are adjoining the Virtuous Lady and Wheal Redford Copper Mines, and
are well worthy the attention of capitalists.

For further information, application to be made to Mr. Nicholson, 57, Old Broad-street,
or to the Auctioneer, at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHARE DEALER.

11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

JOHN ROBERT PIKE,
MINING AND GENERAL SHARE DEALER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Now Ready.
IS MINING FOR METALLIC ORES A LEGITIMATE AND PROFITABLE
CHANNEL FOR INVESTMENT? OR IS IT NOT? FACTS AND FIGURES.

May be had gratis on application, either personally or by letter.

THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT
37, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC
INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months),
from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen,
frequently advance in price 500 per cent., or more.

PETER WATSON, having 14 years' experience in every department of mining and
its management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining
agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select
mines of intrinsic value.

A SPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) WILL APPEAR IN
PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED
REPORTS will also be given, and important information on the present and future opera-
tions and prospects of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as
to purchase or sale of shares.

Those who desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual
subscription of £1 1s., or 6d. per copy.

English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,
3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,
will punctually attend to BUYING or SELLING instructions in BRITISH and
FOREIGN STOCKS, SHARES, and SECURITIES of every marketable description at
the closest dealing prices.

SOUND ADVICE AND RELIABLE INFORMATION to CAPITALISTS seeking safe
and profitable investments. BRITISH MINE SHARES pay 15 to 25 per cent. per
annum in DIVIDENDS, and often advance many hundreds per cent. on the outlay a few
months after purchase.

Commission on buying and selling transactions 1½ per cent.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London, E.C.

WHEAL CREBOR.—A FEW SHARES FOR SALE in this
very promising speculation

STEAM-ENGINES AND COALS SUPERSEDED.

1. The General Sir John Burgoyne, on an auspicious Christmas Eve, may be pleased to receive the third edition of the Treatise wherein the above invention is described, which may prove useful for Atmospheric Railways, Sewerage, and for Supplying Towns with Water in the United Kingdom; the Colonies also for conveying munitions of war to the mountainous regions of Hindostan.

2. Regarding the United Kingdom, I may observe that yesterday 375 petitions for supplying towns with water for domestic uses, common railways, tramways, &c., were deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, for the Parliament of the year 1859; the plans and estimates, therefore, instead of being based on cheap water-power, were computed for steam-engines and coals. Should the invention prove consistent with the laws of philosophy, it may appear to the provincial engineers that some of the districts must withdraw their plans from Parliament forthwith, and commence proceedings de novo. Should the civil authorities neglect so to do, excessive rates, amounting to several thousand pounds sterling, must be entailed on their fellow-citizens, not alone for the present generation, but for generations of ratepayers as yet unborn. Similar observations may apply to some railway companies.

3. In so far as the elements of philosophical economy may be demanded by this over-estimating age, also assuming and presuming that the Earl of Derby was empowered to expend the very small sum of £1500, directing the powers of the engine to be tested, perhaps the engineers who computed the above estimates may discover, when it is too late, that a colonel of the corps of the Royal Engineers is transacting for His Excellency the Earl of Eglington, His Grace of Argyll, and the Prime Minister, the business of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and Hindostan. The serious mistakes under which the provincial engineers laboured are so conspicuously obvious; unless the Notes cit. and cv. were invested with an air of ridicule, the civil authorities might not credit the untoward circumstances which prevented the invention being ably carried out during the first Session of Parliament of the year 1857, causing thousands of pounds sterling to be uselessly squandered.

4. Such truths must be disagreeable when it is known to competent persons that a something pre-exists in the natural sciences which may not be coughed down by clamour; still, I trust that due allowances are made in the Treatise for the imperfections of human nature. In so far as I may be concerned, for the gratification of my friends and supporters, I thank Sir John Burgoyne for my soul for the interview with which I was honoured. Without committing such high authority, or the *Mining Journal*, to specific statements, I do not hesitate to publish a private communication. It is evident that every day the Treatise may be withheld some thousand pounds sterling must be squandered in masonry and law costs.

5. On referring to the Note cit., it may transpire that I am warranted to allude to the colonels of the regiments of France. I cannot explain. I may remark that I was unaware of Sir John Burgoyne being personally known to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor; of which I was recently apprised by the newspaper press, under the head of *Fashionable Movements*. As essential services might be rendered to me in that high quarter, I must be desirous of avoiding the imputation of approaching a person possessing such towering influence. Nor could I again trespass on Disinterestedness when performing duties for the civilised world. I hereby earnestly supplicate that a courteous gentleman may not object to this communication. In short, the General Sir John Burgoyne shall ever be my more. JEFFRIES KINGSLEY, Lieut. H.B. 24 Dragoon.

Christmas Eve, Year 1858.

THEODOLITES, LEVELS, CIRCUMFERENTERS.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, SCALES, RULES, TAPES, T SQUARES, &c.—JOHN ARCHBUTT, 20, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH, near Astley's Theatre, respectfully calls attention to his stock of the above articles, manufactured by superior workmen. The prices will be found considerably lower than ever charged for articles of similar quality. An illustrated price list forwarded free on application: 8 in. dumpy level, complete, 10 in. ditto, eight guineas; 14 in. ditto, ten guineas; with compass, one guinea each extra; best 5 in. theodolite, fitted on silver, eighteen guineas.

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12 Dessert Spoons, best quality	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Tasting Ladles, best quality	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, best quality	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls), best quality	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, best quality	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, best quality	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, best quality	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, best quality	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, best quality	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
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Complete Service

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Two dozen Full Size Knives, Ivory Handles

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One Pair Regular Meat Carvers

One Pair Extra sized ditto

One Pair Poultry Carvers

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Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal*.

The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer*.

A valuable little book.—*Globe*.

A valuable guide to investors.—*Herapath*.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald*.

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To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Wolman*.

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal*.

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser*.

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mine in the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press*.

Those interested in mining, and who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Beacon*.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle*.

A very valuable book.—*Cornwall Gazette*.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work. We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—*Plymouth Herald*.

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Food Herald*.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—*Bath Express*.

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—*Brighton Examiner*.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.—*Leeds Express*.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.

—ANDERSON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, 166, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with

tea, 1s. 6d.; BEER, 10s. 6d.; DINNER, from Twelve to eight o'clock;

and vegetables, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. 6d.; TURTLE SOUP AND VENISON

DAILY. TABLE D'OTE at Half-past one and Half-past five, at Two Shillings each.

A night porter in attendance.

DOORS FOR COAL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES.

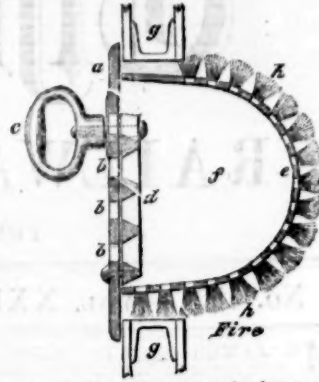
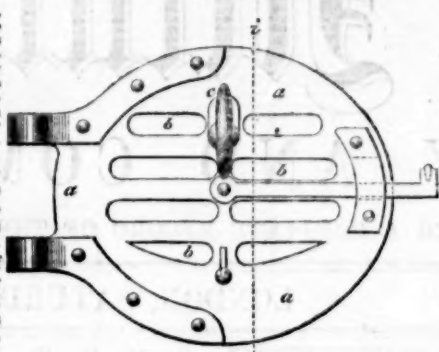
REFERENCES.—Fig. 1 is a front view of the door, and fig. 2 a section at *z z*, the indices applying to both. *a*, the external door-plate; *b*, air-passages quite open; *c*, the adjusting handle; *d*, the regulating-plate, to be fixed by the handle *c*, agreeably with the ascertained quantity of air required by the particular fuel; *e*, the dome protruding into the fire-box to heat and diffuse the air; *f*, chamber within which the heating process commences; *g*, ordinary water spaces; *h*, diffusion of the air from the dome.

Many plans for preventing smoke in locomotives have been brought under the notice of railway engineers; yet it still requires to be determined which is the most effective and durable, the most simple and economical, and, at the same time, the easiest of adaptation without making expensive or material alteration in the locomotive itself. To be of really beneficial service, any means for the substitution of coal for coke on railways should be as applicable to the enormous stock of locomotives already running as to new ones; and it has always appeared to us that, whatever produces the most perfect combustion in multitubular boilers, particularly those that are so severely tested at sea, may be reasonably expected to be equally successful on the rail.

Our original impressions on the subject have been amply verified by the satisfactory manner in which the patent Regulating Air-Doors of Mr. LEE STEVENS (unquestionably the best apparatus for marine purposes) have attained their intended effect in substitution of the ordinary doors affixed to the fire-boxes of locomotives.

The diagrams above represent the patent Regulating Air-Doors, now and for several months past in daily use on the Cramlington Railway, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Two of these doors were sent to that colliery early in September last for preliminary trial, and their complete success, without any alteration of the fire-boxes, or interference with the customary working of the locomotives—in fact, simply as substitutes for the old doors—has induced the owners of that colliery to order more for themselves, and to recommend the invention to their neighbours and the public.

It will be seen, by reference to the above diagrams, that the dome protrudes into the fire-box several inches; so that whilst from this peculiarity of form it is exposed to a much more intense heat than otherwise, by which the air admitted is of the highest attainable temperature, it has also the advantage of presenting a much greater area for the diffusion of the air in the fire-box, and that as a necessary consequence all the heat generated



therein is applied to the production of steam. The ordinary fire-bars are used; the quantity of heated air is enough to ignite all the combustible gases from very bituminous coal; and the requirements of steam supply, smoke prevention, and whatever else becomes necessary in the effective consumption of coal instead of coke, are amply fulfilled. One remarkable result has been arrived at by Mr. Lee Stevens, from his experimental trials with his invention on the rail, which is that by steam is better maintained even when coke alone is used. This must, of course, be in consequence of the more perfect ignition of the carbonic oxide gas, by a proportionable admission of heated air to the surface of the fire, instead of reliance being entirely placed on the supply being drawn upwards, through an almost incandescent mass, between the fire-bars. The quantity of air so required for coke, he finds to be about one-half of what is necessary for obtaining the most advantageous results from Welsh Steam Coal. Elsewhere we give a copy of a report from the steam-ship *Sydney Hall*, in which is mentioned the complete adaptability of the invention to the most thorough combustion of fuel having very dissimilar qualities; and we think our readers will agree with our conclusion, that to Mr. Lee Stevens society is deeply indebted for the really practical and successful manner in which he has achieved every proof of the utility of his invention which could be expected by the public at large, or upon which any possible doubt could be thrown by those who have dissented from his premises or practice.

Original Correspondence.

THE COPPER TRADE.—THE SMELTERS.

SIR,—Absence from home has prevented my noticing ere this a communication from Mr. Charles Low, published in the *Journal* of Jan. 1, in which he answers the figures and statements put forward in my letter of Dec. 21, by saying that "every person acquainted with the real facts connected with copper smelting knows those statements to be altogether incorrect." This, if not the most satisfactory, is, at all events, the easiest way of meeting a difficulty. He further says that I in my letter studiously avoid giving any information as to the real means by which profits are made—surplus copper, the purchasing ore at 21 cwt. to the ton, and draught; that I endeavour to make it appear that the only source of profits (which he still maintains are at present 40l. on every ton of fine copper manufactured) is in the difference between the price given for ore copper and that received for cake copper. Now, I think every impartial reader of my first letter will admit that the construction put upon it is a very unfair one. In order to see this clearly let us not lose sight of our subject—the cause which gave rise to my communication to your *Journal*. This was not a discussion of the items from which smelters' profits were derived, but a statement put forward by Mr. Low of the amount of those profits; a further statement that he has invented a plan of smelting which greatly increased those profits; that he succeeded in putting his invention into operation on the large scale, and that the cause of his non-success and his being obliged, after two to three years' working, to discontinue smelting arose from the price paid for ore by the other smelters being so high and the price demanded by them for their copper being so low. Mr. Low further admits that during this time smelters suffered a loss, and submitted to that loss for the purpose of cutting his company out of the market, which they (the old smelters), from their being larger capitalists, at last succeeded in doing. Of the correctness of what I here state each reader may satisfy himself by reference to the part taken by Mr. Low in the discussion on smelting (reported in the *Journal* of Dec. 11) which followed Dr. Hyde Clarke's paper. Now, it is well known that during the period of the existence of the Penclawdd Works, about the years 1850 to 1852 inclusive, surplus copper, 21 cwt. and draught existed as now, and existed for Mr. Low's benefit as well as for the benefit of the older smelters; and yet, notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding that the difference at that time between ore copper and cake copper was about 16l. per ton in the smelters' favour, the old smelters worked at a loss.

Now, what I ask (and this question which embodies the whole point at issue I think Mr. Low ought to answer) is, how smelters suffered in the years 1850 to 1852 a loss so great as to oblige Mr. Low to shut up his works, with the difference above named between ore and cake copper, while, in 1858, with a difference (as shown in the *Journal* of Dec. 18) of only 8l. 7s. in their favour, they make profits amounting to 40l. on every ton of copper? Were surplus copper and surplus weight of ore (which now by Mr. Low's account amounts to 30l. per ton) much less at that period than now? I think the only answer will be—No! And I greatly err in my estimate of my countrymen's character for candour, if such contradictory statements will not rather tend to lessen the number of smelter's opponents than that of their friends and supporters.

But I must not pass by another cause which Mr. Low puts forward in his letter as a reason why he could not profitably continue smelting operations. He says "the system adopted at the ticketings is of that nature that it is utterly impossible for any person not in the monopoly to stand the least chance in purchasing ore." To find an answer to this statement, and one which I doubt not every person will admit to be valid, I refer to the account given in your *Journal* of Jan. 1 of the amount of ore sold in the last quarter, with the names of the different purchasers. Among those purchasers we see:—

Messrs. Mason and Elkington as having secured 5869 tons, value	£30,857
Copper Miners' Company	ditto 2934 ditto 16,093
Lambert	ditto 1744 ditto 7,585
Newton, Keates, and Company	ditto 643 ditto 3,991
Patent Alkali Company	ditto 158 ditto 1,056
Briton Ferry Company	ditto 1577 ditto 5,597
Total	12,925 Tons £65,179

Many of these companies have but very recently come into the market, and no suspicion exists that any of them work in unison with the older smelters; and yet they have managed to secure a full quarter of the ore offered for sale. One word more on this point. By taking the profits at 40l. per ton, Mr. Low could afford to offer, rather than lose, a parcel of, say, 100 tons, of 5 per cent., 2l. per ton of ore above the offer of the old smelters; and have left as profits the 6l. to 8l. per ton of copper saved by his new process of smelting, or, on a make of 40 tons, 240l. per week. Whatever may be the arrangements at ticketing, I am greatly mistaken if offers made on this scale would not carry every parcel away.

The system of purchasing ore at 21 cwt., allowance for waste and surplus copper, as it does not affect the question at issue, I am not at present called to touch upon in detail, it sufficing me to know that from Mr. Low's account the smelters pocket from this source profits amounting to 30l. per ton of copper, until Mr. Low has explained in figures the cause of the great difference between smelters' profits in 1852 and 1858. I may, however, say that I believe every man practically acquainted with the subject will grant that, whatever may be urged against this indirect way of purchasing without this aid no company could long exist with ore at its present high price. With respect to surplus copper, it arises not from the assayer returning a less produce for copper than the ore really contains, but from copper reduced on the large scale containing impurities. The amount realised from this source has been greatly exaggerated. That it does not amount (as now stated by Mr. Low) to a profit of 30l. per ton has been

practically proved to us by his being, with 12l. to 16l. more per ton to help him, and the profits accruing from his new process, unable to continue smelting. A better proof of it than this fact gives us we need not ask, and cannot get.

In conclusion, I say that copper smelters are monopolists only in the same sense that the Rothschilds and the Barings are monopolists in the money market, the Guests and the Crawshays in the iron trade. It is a monopoly given by capital backed by experience. The field is open without restriction to all. Those who bring capital without experience to work fail in the race; those who combine both are able to compete successfully with the veterans.—*Swansea*, Jan. 11.

PATENT FOR MAKING TINNED PLATES FROM PUDDLED STEEL.

COURT OF CHANCERY, THURSDAY.—RE SPENCE.

SIR,—The short-hand writer for the daily papers, not being an "expert," has fallen into error in his report of this case. The statement sent forth by the *Times* and other journals makes it appear that the invention of puddled steel (patented by Mr. Ewald Reipe) was not a novelty; this was never mooted, and is unquestioned. Mr. Spence's application was for a patent for making tinned plates from puddled steel, which was opposed by Mr. Clay (Mersey Steel and Iron Company, Liverpool) and by Mr. Benyon (Naylor, Vickers, and Co. Sheffield), on the ground that Mr. Spence cannot claim a patent for using puddled steel for tinned plates, as tinned plates have previously been made from steel manufactured in the ordinary way, and, therefore, that there is no novelty in steel tinned plates, and that if there were Mr. Clay had suggested the idea to Mr. Spence. The Lord Chancellor allowed the Great Seal to be attached to Mr. Spence's patent, stating as his reason for so doing that if he refused it Mr. Spence would be deprived of all redress; whereas, if he granted it, that the opponents to the application would have their remedy by trying the issue at common law, adding that this was a very proper case to be submitted to such a tribunal, and which course will be adopted.

As the *Mining Journal* is read by practical men, it is desirable that this matter should be placed correctly before them; and as you will, doubtless, report the case, may we request you to let this appear in your next publication.—*London*, Jan. 14. THE MERSEY STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.

P.S.—One of the morning papers amusingly reports the application as one for making tinned plates into steel.

THE SAN FERNANDO COPPER MINES, CUBA.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Arrieta's note, inserted in your *Journal* of Jan. 1, I quote a short paragraph from the late Sir Henry de la Beche's "Report on Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset":—"It is usual in mines not to take out all the ore which could be immediately got at, if thought necessary, but to leave it here and there, to be worked as the general prospects of the mine may require, and to which the miners return if less ore is raised generally in the adventure than could be wished. The ores thus left in various places are called the 'eyes' of the mine, and when it may be necessary, in abandoning the mine, or from any pressing circumstances, to remove them, it is termed 'picking out the eyes of the mine.'"—Page 561.

I have also to reply to "A Shareholder," that the person who suggested the withdrawal of the paragraph quoted in his letter was Mr. Remington.

Guernsey, Jan. 8. D. T. ANSTED.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.

SIR,—I have more than once, in your *Journal*, urged upon the directors the impolicy, with insufficient capital, of conducting two sets of works at a distance from each other in a wild country. Their late report shows that at length the board has adopted this view of the case; for after a large sum has been paid for the purchase, and otherwise sunk in establishing works at Nictau, the directors say—"With a view of further diminishing expense, and to enable the manager to exercise constant supervision over the Londonderry works, the directors propose to discontinue for the present operations at Nictau." Cannot these works be sold, or let on a royalty? The report then proceeds to explain that the want of capital (?)—rather the quantity of capital wasted and lost out of the 170,000l. called up—has prevented the erection of the machinery for the manufacture of forged iron, though I believe the said machinery, at least a rolling mill, &c., has been sent out. This the directors now regret, "as the sale of this description of iron experience has shown to be certain." &c. Then comes an estimate, not for the erection of the mill, &c., but for making blooms only, the estimate amounting to 10,000l. Part of this outlay "is absolutely necessary, to enable the company to make blooms at a cost of 11l. or 12l. per ton." I cannot at all understand this sentence, unless there be a misprint, as blooms are afterwards calculated to cost 9l. per ton, delivered at Liverpool.

In the report it is further stated that 1600 tons of pig-iron remain unsold in this country, besides 900 tons at the works and in course of shipment, or 2500 tons in all. As this seems to cost 5l. a ton, delivered at Liverpool, here are 12,000l. lying idle. Why, if the sale of forged iron "is certain," cannot some or all of this be sent to some establishment near Liverpool, where it could easily be converted into blooms, or rolled into any shapes in which it would be most marketable, the cost being paid by a deduction from the quantity to be credited to the company?

The most gratifying part of the report to myself, as an unfortunate shareholder, is the paragraph which announces that the "management of the company's affairs is at once to be transferred to the hands of the directors at Sheffield," who are stated to be "well qualified to undertake it."

The splendid quality of this charcoal iron, if properly attended to, and

its value for the manufacture of steel to this country and to Nova Scotia, make it doubly a subject of regret that wastefulness and incompetency on the part of the management, both at home and in the colony, should have so clouded the prospects of what ought to have been a most flourishing company. Still, I for one will pay the calls and not despair, if the new management show themselves equal to the task of retrieving our affairs.

Jan. 11. AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

MINING TESTIMONIAL—ROBERT HUNT, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

SIR,—In your last Journal "A British Miner" advocates the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Watson, for the compilation of his Annual Review. This gentleman has unquestionably rendered good service to mining, and discusses it in a way deserving of the highest commendation. But what can be tendered to one who renders it almost his sole occupation to benefit the mineral industry of this country, and whose statistics furnish the introductory matter to most of the Reviews now published? Surely Mr. Hunt deserves a testimonial of no ordinary character. His perseverance has triumphed over difficulties which were deemed insurmountable; and he has now established the annual value of our metalliferous products with sufficient accuracy to allow safe comparisons and deductions to be made from them. This has not been achieved by legal force or pressure, but by personally visiting, and writing to the host of mineral proprietors, or their representatives, resident in the United Kingdom.

Scarcely any other but Mr. Hunt could have been successful. First, he is undoubtedly a man of genius, with gifts nicely proportioned to one another; his imagination allows him to view the entire scope of action, and his application is sufficiently enduring to enable him to complete it with the nicest details. Secondly, his knowledge of character is such that he commands information by his exquisite tact; moreover, he is a cosmopolite in science and knowledge, and not more ready to receive than to give. There is not the least taint of egotism or vanity in his nature, and selfishness forms no part of his character. It may be enquired again, what kind of testimonial can be offered to such a man? Parasites some time ago gave the deceased idol of Mammon a bust of himself, which his admirers may worship. If so much can be done to perpetuate the memory of one whose care was to grind and hamper honest industry, and to convert the lives of men into mere gold, surely something nobler and greater should be offered to him who has demonstrated the properties of the sun-beam, studied the phenomena of mineral veins, assisted to constitute the Geological Museum, and who now, by his mineral statistics, is the best light and guide to the mining and metallurgical capitalists, who in their turn are the prime creators of Britain's wealth and glory.

London, Jan. 10.

PROPOSED MINING TRIBUTE—SHALL IT BE A STATUE?

SIR,—We are a pair of as indignant statues as ever occupied a favourable position in this or any other metropolis. We, Sir, at least merit respect if we cannot command admiration; for, unlike the general class of the world's notoriety, we hold place without pension, and although incapable of good we are not potent for evil. There's a cut at the world as it is; and one, if properly appreciated, very likely to create an universal moral agony. There's a slash, as Bulwer Lytton, or somebody else, no matter who, has it at every one, and particularly at the whole editorial generation, and essentially at yourself, and your correspondent "A British Miner." What could he be thinking of when he penned the libel on us in your last week's Journal? He is an under-miner, Sir, of—of—the very excellence of statutory character, and you are his *particeps criminis*. We "Monstrosities!" we, the types of British modelling, the bronze colossi of metropolitan ornamentation, to be thus stigmatised! Do you know, Mr. Editor, that you, and your "British Miner," and all the British miners, could be *Wire-drawn* for this calumny to the Mansion House, where no mercy is shown to respectable delinquents, and compulsory law is so liberally dispensed that anybody can summon everybody. No use then belabouring *Cicero*! the sum of it would be, you would be made *circumambulant* for a pretty considerable period, and we should look down on you with the most undisguised satisfaction.

Our libeller, your "British Miner," says there are still sufficient mining gentlemen in the country to rightly divine what the presentation to their Mining Reviewer should be. Now we, judging from experience, estimate the taste of your digging and delving community at a very low rate, and we candidly tell you the first idea that would suggest itself to those originals would be to erect a statue to Mr. Watson at the entrance to St. Michael's Alley, at the base of which a red-coated shoe-black might polish the public, or Biddy the basket-woman, vend her lolly-pops and oranges. We do not deny that, personally considered, the gentleman so immortalised would be an acquisition to statuary, but if he would live in the estimation of the future, let him eschew any and every representation of him in bronze at present, as he would the grip of the Evil One.

We do not want any more companion statues. Look at that attenuated candlestick in Trafalgar-square, with our gallant naval hero perched upon it, a *fac simile* of a patent extinguisher; and then there are poor Sir Charles and Doctor Jenner's within the squinty influence of the "Fountains"—*O tempora*. We dare not trust ourselves to a more extended artistic reference. Enough—we are the only statues in London, or in Great Britain, the Eastern Empire, and the colonies, worth noticing, and you have had the temerity to snub and underate us; but we are above you and your correspondent. We look down upon you and him, and every one else, and, therefore, we can give an elevated opinion on all points. Instead of a St. Michael's-alley statue, we would suggest to the British miners, who are capable of rightly appreciating intelligence and integrity, to present to the gentleman who has so ably and perseveringly utilised his talents in their favour, something useful, ornamental, and intrinsically valuable, a combination, we allow, seldom achieved, but let the trial be made.

What think you, Messieurs, of a gold or silver vase, ornamented with national and industrial emblems, chastened by a classic hand, and supported by four stalwart miners, armed to their labour, and each standing on a richly enset specimen of the four great products of the country—iron, coal, lead, and copper. Will that suit you? However, suit yourselves if you can do better; at the same time just consider this addendum.—Let the vase be applicable to a brother-cup when the old Cornish toast of "One and All" awakens mining sympathies, and pledges to those energies by which British Mining should be directed. We own ourselves indebted to British Mining for a great deal, and we fully recognise the obligation consequent thereon; but then, mind you, we will not be insulted on that account; not a whit of it.

Well; all I need now say is, that having ridden through one of the late fogs, at the mystic hour when even City policemen are somnambulists, to pay a visit to my respected colleague, who is so unhappily placed between St. Paul's and the Post-Office, and ever in the very centre of such atmospheric commotion, such windy warfare, that if they would place a weather-cock on his head it would serve to exemplify perpetual motion, I consulted, then, his feelings on the matter, and we decided on subscribing a guinea each to a fund for the "Mining Tribute." Properly authorised, you may draw on us for that amount, or we shall send the City Marshal with it to your office, as he will have little else to do than "oblige" for the future.

Returning now, like all good letter-writers, to our main subject, we are not "monstrosities," we are "immortals," Sir; and pray remember we have said it. Be advised; do not sin after this fashion again. We forgive you, and your "British Miner" this once. You may be, on that literary Olympus your editorial stool, as powerful a journalising deity as the world holds; but only repeat your late offence—only repeat it, and we, the statues, shall look in upon you, and how will you look then! You shall cut a mythological caper, that will astonish the universe. As you have our addresses, we merely affix our initials—the initials of the only City statues we contend worth having any.

F. M. D—E or W—N; R—T P—L.

SELF-ACTING SAFETY (?) CAGES.

SIR,—There is an old adage, to the effect that the most ingenious men are not always the most successful, and its truth is fully proved by the recent accident at the Aggroft Colliery, Pendlebury, where seven persons lost their lives, although a patent cage was in use. The cage employed was that invented by Mr. James Owen, of Manchester, and at a recent meeting of the Manchester Geological Society it was stated that its recommendations were—That its use might save life, that an ordinary smith might construct and apply it, that it was easily kept in repair, and compelled the 'keeping of it so or the cage would not work, and that it being suspended upon four springs it prevented oscillation. It was stated, moreover, that the objection to these kind of cages, that the weight of the broken rope fall-

ing upon the cage would force it down, had been practically disproved in this case with the falling of 200 yards of rope; yet in the first notice of an accident occurring whilst in practical use, we are told that seven persons have lost their lives. Now, although these facts cannot be taken as a proof that Owen's cage is valueless, I think it proves that something more than a safety cage is requisite at pits where men ascend and descend, for we must recollect that this is by no means the first instance of overwinding. There should be some contrivance which immediately the cage arrives at the surface closes the pit, and then disconnects the cage from the winding rope. I do not mean to infer that this would obviate the necessity of employing competent men, but when I think that half a stroke of the engine caused all the damage at Aggroft, I feel that, although I have never been unfortunate enough to have an accident, and well know that I might wind up the cage 999 times out of a thousand without overwinding, where such a nicety is required there should be some greater protection against accidents than the watchfulness and quickness of—

Jan. 11.

SAFETY-LAMPS, AND COLLIERY INSPECTION.

SIR,—Both colliers and the public are becoming alarmed at the frequency of explosions from the injudicious use of safety-lamps, and several suggestions have been thrown out by practical men for preventing their recurrence; and much as you may object to Government interference in the management of collieries, I think that the proposition of "A Working Collier," in the *Manchester Guardian*, is well worthy of serious consideration. In his communication to that journal he says:—

"The papers weekly, and almost daily, bring us news of some dreadful colliery explosion; generally through deceased or some other persons removing their lamp top; there must be, and is, an inadequacy in the lamp, or the so-called 'careless collier' would not so endanger himself, for if the top be removed why an explosion, when the Government sends forth places where gas is accumulated to be worked? But if such cases are fatal, at the enquiry we find an unexpected issue of gas, but such unexpected issues are often at an enquiry than in the mine. The witnesses are in general the firemen, who, if in their depositions should state the truth, if it be not in favour of their masters, they at once lose their situations. This, perhaps, may not be credited by everyone, but I speak only from what I have seen. If the firemen were superintended by the Inspector of the district, and he alone have the command of their situation, and each fireman compelled to report to the Inspector weekly of the daily order of the air and workings, and the Inspector have sufficient assistance to attend to the reports, then eight-tenths of these dreadful catastrophes would be prevented."

Now, although I do not agree with "A Working Collier's" suggestion to the letter, I am convinced that it requires but slight modification to render it perfectly practicable. For instance, I should not consent to the right to employ or discharge a fireman being placed in the hands of the Government Inspector, but as I know that there are instances where it is more than a man's situation is worth to speak the truth even when on his oath, I think it might, with advantage, be enacted that, say at any time within six months after an explosion at a colliery, the owner should be compelled previous to discharging a fireman who may have given evidence at an inquest, to prove to the satisfaction of the Government Inspector that such fireman has so far neglected his duties that the lives of the colliers are jeopardized. Again, the proposition that each fireman should report weekly to the Inspector for his district is a good one, and would confer immense benefit on all concerned. If these weekly reports were short, and published in the same way in the local journals as you publish your Cornish mine reports, every object would be answered, and the Inspector would have no excuse that he did not know what collieries required his more particular attention.—*Barnsley, Jan. 10.* — COAL OWNER.

AIR-DOORS FOR FURNACES.

SIR,—It is much pleasanter to address you in confirmation of the practical advantages of an invention, than to be put upon one's metal in an unprofitable controversy; and trusting that with the decrease of 1858 there has been extorted with it all the unkind feelings that were stimulated during its existence, by unfair attacks and personal invectives, I ask you to favour me by placing upon record in the columns of the *Mining Journal* another proof of success obtained by my "patent Regulating Air-Doors."

About three months since I mentioned their special utility, under the use of varieties of fuel, and led you to expect an immediate report to that effect, with reference to trials that had taken place on board the steam-ship *Sydney Hall*; but the owners of that vessel preferred that such trials should be repeated, as much for my ultimate benefit as for their own satisfaction; and now, after twelve months' experience on the part of her able Commander and his Chief Engineer, I have the gratification of handing you the following copy of their joint report.

J. LEE STEVENS.

1, Fish-street-hill, E.C., Jan. 12.

"London Docks, Jan. 5, 1859.—Your patent Regulating Air-Doors were fitted to the boiler-furnaces of the *Sydney Hall* in Jan. 1858, and on our ensuing voyage to and from the Mediterranean we had full opportunity of testing them with Welsh and Hartley coals separately, with the two mixed together, and also with Warlick's Patent Fuel; care being taken, in each separate trial, to adjust the quantity of air to the peculiar properties of each kind of fuel, which was substituted in succession for what had been used before; and the result invariably was an increase of steam averaging 3 lbs. to the square inch beyond our previous pressure. It follows, of course, that with better steam-power the propulsive effect of our engines was greater; and although our consumption of fuel per hour was not materially less, the improved speed expedited our voyage and saved fuel in proportion to the diminished time occupied. The prevention of smoke, ventilation of engine-room, and avoidance of flame in the funnel are equally satisfactory; everything tending to prove that your invention produces the utmost amount of combustion within the boiler itself. I have only to add that our subsequent voyages have in all respects confirmed the advantages obtained in the first.

(Signed) J. MICHELL, Commander S.S. *Sydney Hall*.
(Sub-signed) J. WALKER, Chief Engineer."

CARN VIVIAN MINE.

SIR,—This mine, now said to be a puzzle to so many, was inspected and publicly reported on by Capt. W. Tregay, of Lostwithiel, in I believe, Feb. 1857. At that time many of the shareholders were not inclined to sink deep, in consequence partly of the poverty of the lode at the then bottom, and a great mining authority having said "the venture was quite deep enough." The shaft was then at the 20 fm. level. I recollect on that inspection Capt. Tregay reporting to the following meeting that he strongly recommended the shaft being sunk to the 50 fm. level, and that the east and west lode, although a very strong one, and one that might be expected to prove a decided copper lode further west, must not be expected to produce regular courses of copper ore near the cross lode found a few fathoms east of the engine-shaft, but that bunches of lead would be found near this shaft, to help to pay the cost incurred in the trial. My recollections are correct on this point, does it not show that this mine was no very great puzzle to him even then, and that a part of that report amounts to almost a prediction, which has been now verified? We cannot suppose that Capt. Tregay could then see the lead nearly 30 fms. below the bottom of the engine-shaft; a publication of his report might, therefore, show us some of his reasons for having been so confident of its being there; I, consequently, think that a publication of it in full would, although made nearly two years since, now be found interesting to others who are, like myself, A MINING STUDENT.

MINING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LOSTWITHIEL.

SIR,—I once more desire to draw public attention to this neighbourhood as a metalliferous district. There are a large number of lodes traversing the different parishes—Lanlivery, which adjoins Tywardreath, in which the Great Fowey Consols is situated, and Wheal Maullin; in the wake of Cornwall and Respry, situated in the parish of St. Winnow. These parishes, the Bradack and the Warlogan are what I should wish to call the attention of speculators to. Depend upon it, that if the lodes were fairly developed in a short time this would become one of the best mining districts in the county of Cornwall. The Carn Vivian is cut rich; I have inspected the property several times for a friend, who holds shares in it. I at all times had great confidence in this sett, and from it five or six miles south I have traced silver-lead and copper in different lodes. Just below the Carn Vivian are some of the finest copper and lead lodes I ever saw.

Lostwithiel, Jan. 12.

JOHN SEYMOUR.

MINING MANAGERS.

SIR,—We, the mining community at large, are very much indebted to you for the circulation of your most laudable paper; I for one desire to tender you my grateful thanks. I confess that by perusing its columns from week to week I have derived much useful information. Not unfrequently it betokens to us the signs of the times. Though the months of November and December of last year it somewhat cheered our spirits by encouraging us to look forth to the present with hopes of prosperity, and we are glad that you did not prognosticate black clouds. So far things are going on well with some; others not so well, for it is well known that this is a life of change and disappointment. We are but too apt to build castles in the air, by promising to ourselves things that never come to pass; in fact, we may have bright prospects to-day, and to-morrow all disappears, and are gone for ever from us; others may enter into them. In perusing your columns of last week, we learn that this, too, is likely to be an eventful year; it begins with an incident that we little expected would have happened so soon. The facts are that the great pioneer and would-be commander-in-chief of the great and grand army of all practical miners is got into disgrace, and is degraded; the great hero is fallen! To whom will the mining speculator go for advice now? Whatever is the cause of so great a man committing such errors? Surely insanity must be the cause of such a glaring mistake. The undertaking to conduct the working operations, &c., of a mine such as the great Ashburton United was too much, and, therefore, has affected his mental faculties. I had promised myself a sight of the model perfection of mine engineering that was stated should be exhibited to the public, and was to crown the projector with lasting honour. But alas! alas! Ennor is not "the Ennor still" that he fancied he was; and, perhaps, if I go all the way up to Ashburton, and get a sight of the machinery, &c., I may not edify much. A man, it is said, is never too old to learn while he is able to work or transact business. I, however, fancy some of the mine captains in Cornwall and Devonshire with your Journal, amusing themselves by reading and commenting on what has happened, saying to their brother agents and other friends, "I am not at all sorry for Ennor's downfall; he was too ambitious, and would never admit of any other knowing as much of mining as himself." "He was a great enemy to me," says many an honest-hearted but captain; and now, by way of conclusion, I would say that I wish to

be fairly understood—that is, that Mr. Nicholas Ennor is a fair common-place miner, and no more than an scores who are as well qualified to conduct the working operations and other business as himself, and truly wish him success in future, and a happy new year.—*Lostwithiel, Jan. 12.* — JOHN SEYMOUR.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 37, Austin-friars, on Wednesday, Mr. RICHARD DUKE in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed, together with the subjoined reports of the committee, and of Capt. Reynolds, the agent of the mine:—

Since the last meeting your committee are pleased to report that the works then being prosecuted have been attended with success. The cross-cut in the 32 south has intersected the south lode, which was found productive; about 100 tons of ore have since been raised, and 70 tons have been sampled and assayed. The lode in the end west at this time is large, and producing 4 tons of ore to the fathom. The shaft has been completed to the 43, and all the necessary pumps and other erections have been fixed, and are in good working order. The shaft is sunk 5 fathoms below the 43, towards the next level, and is then to be continued on with all dispatch to the junction of the engine and south lodes. We find that we have no less than five lodes within an easy distance of our central operations. There are the engine, caunter, and north lodes, which will form a junction at about 35 fathoms west of the shaft, and is an object of great importance to the mines. The engine lode and south lode will form a junction in the dip, at about the 60, which will, doubtless, considerably enhance the value of the property. The new south lode has produced some very rich copper ore, and promises to be very productive when developed in depth.

THE TRUST.—The shares which were placed in trust for the security of the claim due from Mr. Tredinnick have been transferred to him, he having paid the whole of the claim due from him to the mines. The sum received from the trustees since the last meeting, including the call, is 9857. 14s. 11d. Your committee congratulate you on the satisfactory arrangement of this account; great credit is due to Mr. Tredinnick for the energy and promptitude he has displayed in bringing this matter to a final settlement.

THE FUTURE.—In consequence of the satisfactory development of the mines, it will be necessary to make preparations for the more rapid discharge of the ores and deals from underground, and also for the more economical dressing of the ores; therefore it will be necessary to prepare for the erection of a steam-whim and crusher, which will expedite our operations, and effect a great saving over the present slow and expensive processes of horse-whims and hand-dressing.

FINANCES.—It is with regret your committee have to report that some of the shareholders are in arrear of the instalments due on the new shares, but the most urgent steps have been taken for the recovery of the amounts due, and it is hoped that the whole will soon be recovered. The amount due for instalments and calls is 3921. 5s. 6d.; total assets, 4857. 8s. 6d.; but 2867. 8s. 6d. is due from two individuals, which, considering the part they took in the management of the affairs of the mines, is not what might have been expected from them, who were so censorious on the conduct of others. The debts are 9537. 3s. 4d., and it will be necessary to increase the monthly expenditure, to give a more rapid development to the mines, as well as increase the efficiency of the plant, in order to effect these objects it will be necessary to raise funds to carry them into effect; it can be done either by a call on the present shares, or by increasing the number of shares to 1200, and issuing the shares so created *pro rata* to the present shareholders, at a price to be fixed on by this meeting. Mining operations should be carried out with well digested vigour, as much is often lost for the want of funds to carry out works which are really necessary. We, with the pursuer, have found it necessary to make advances to keep your affairs in good order, but think you will consider we ought not to be placed in that position.

We shall be happy to attend to the financial department of this company as long as we have the pleasure to enjoy your confidence, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to bring the affairs of this adventure to a successful issue.

Jan. 10.—The engine-shaft is now down about 5 fms. below the 42, and we continue to sink the same with all speed, by six men and three boys, the ground being favourable. The cross-cut in the 42 is now extended south from the engine-shaft 13 fms. 1 ft.; the ground is still favourable for driving, and we are forcing it on with all speed, by six men, in order to reach the lode as soon as possible; and from the underlie of it at the 32, we calculate we have about 10 fms. more to drive. This lode in the 32 west is still large, and producing from 3 to 4 tons of copper ore per fathom; we are driving the present end by six men; the stopes behind the said end are worth from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. This lode, going east, is 2 feet wide, producing about 1/2 ton of copper ore and 1/4 ton of blende per fm.; the stopes behind this end are not looking so well, but we look forward for an improvement at this point soon. We have laid open this lode for 30 fms. in length, and for the whole distance it is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm. in the bottom level, which presents every prospect of having a good lode in the 42, and also at the junction. The engine lode going west in the 42 is at present small, but we hope soon to have an improvement at this point, as in driving the 32 west we passed through several shoots of ore of rich quality, and also by extending the 42 end about 45 fathoms from shaft, we shall reach the junction of the lodes gone down in the 32, which is a point that should be arrived at with all speed; and I have every reason to think that it will prove very productive. The engine lode in the 32 west is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of copper ore and blende, and looks promising for a further improvement. We have also driven west on the new south lode from trial shaft about 12 fms., and from its appearance at that depth, 10 fathoms from surface, it will warrant a vigorous development. Our prospects at present are cheering, and I have every reason to think, from the present appearance of each lode, that they will be found very productive near the great cross-course west, where every exertion should be made to lay them open. We shall sell on the 13th inst. 39 tons of fair quality copper ore, and we are preparing another parcel with all speed; we have also from 30 to 40 tons of blende in course of dressing, which we shall get ready for sale as soon as possible. We have in the past three months erected some good dressing-houses, made floors, &c., and at present the dressing department is in a fair position.—G. REYNOLDS.

Mr. LEEHAN said that about four or five months since the mine was called to his notice, and being in Cornwall at the time he sent one of the most eminent men in the country, and since then the same agent has made another inspection, and not only corroborates his report, but adds that he has no doubt it will be ere long successful.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the reception of the report, said that he thought the report was so complete in itself that remarks from him were unnecessary. The committee, however, would suggest certain resolutions, which they hoped would meet the approbation of the shareholders.

Mr. CHARLES then read the following statement of accounts:—

Mine cost	£1009 2 0
Merchants' bills	1103 14 7
Sundry bills	193 18 4
Dues	2 18 2
Loans	256 4 5 = £2565 17 6
Assets	485 8 5 = £3051 5 11
Arrears of call, trust account, &c.	£1770 19 3
Copper ores sold	114 1 4
Blende and mundie sold	17 0 0
Loans	196 2 0 = £2098 2 7
LIABILITIES: Merchants	602 9 1
Loans	152 14 2
Labour cost	52 4 9
Sundry bills	18 4 8
Dues	2 18 2
Overpaid by pursuer	124 12 6 = 953 3 4 = £3051 5 11

Cash Account, from July 13 to Jan. 1.

Labour cost	£956 17 3
Merchants' bills	501 5 6
Sundry bills	175 18 8
Repayment of loans	103 10 3
South Wheal Buller advance	9 17 7 = £1747 4 3
Calls received	£398 4 4
Trust account	902 4 1
Copper ores sold	114 1 4
Blende and mundie	17 0 0
Loans	196 2 0
Overpaid by pursuer	124 12 6 = £1747 4 3

From this it will be seen that the total amount of the balance to be provided for is 4671. 14s. 11d.

Mr. BILL could not see the connection between the old accounts and those published in September last.

Mr. CHARLES explained that Mr. Bill had omitted all consideration of the accounts presented in July, and added that whenever Mr. (Mr. Charles) undertook the pership of a mine he made it a practice to write up all books from the commencement. He had done the same in the present instance, and although the system adopted by Mr. Tredinnick was not identical with that adopted by himself, he had the satisfaction of being able to state that in their results they agreed to the penny.

Mr. FELL expressed his opinion that Mr. Charles's observations were perfectly satisfactory, and removed all doubt as to the accuracy of the accounts, and in this the meeting concurred.

The CHAIRMAN, after a few complimentary remarks upon the manner in which Mr. Charles had kept the accounts, moved that the reports and accounts be received, adopted, and printed, which was unanimously carried.

After some discussion, Mr. FELL proposed, and it was resolved, "that Mr. Charles be authorised to receive from Mr. R. Tredinnick the sum of 4511. the arrears due on the 41 shares which Mr. Tredinnick offered to relinquish, but which remain the property of Mr. Tredinnick, his relinquishment of the same not having been accepted." In the course of the conversation on this resolution, it was stated that with respect to these 41 shares Mr. Tredinnick consented to give them up, but that there would actually have been money to his credit, had he not credited himself with 40s. per share on the said 41 shares. On these shares Mr. Tredinnick had paid 16407. and it was, therefore, considered but an act of justice to restore the 41 shares to him, especially as he offered to pay up immediately the 4511. to which they were liable.

The CHAIRMAN said he would now announce that Mr. Tredinnick had paid the balance of the bond given by him, and he thought there should be a resolution thanking Mr. Tredinnick for the manner in which he had discharged his obligation, more especially when they considered that he had been the principal means of carrying on the mine; this, however, was not in his province, but he must ask them for a resolution that they should surrender Mr. Tredinnick his bond.

Mr. TREDINNICK did not require any vote of thanks, but thought as he had so fully discharged his bond he was entitled to have it surrendered to him.

Mr. BERRY (the solicitor to the company) said, that all he required was a resolution for the formal cancellation of the bond, and he had attended, in the event of that resolution being passed, to hand over the bond to Mr. Tredinnick. The necessary resolution was then passed.

Mr. TREDINNICK said that, in order to carry on the works with vigour, and to meet the necessary expenditure, funds must be raised. Two courses were open to them; they could make a call—although to what extent calls were responded to was too well known; or they could issue new shares. As he considered the latter course by far the more preferable, he would propose "that 600 new shares be created, and that the shares so created be issued *pro rata* to the present shareholders, at 5s. per share, and should any shareholder not accept and pay for the shares within 30 days from the date of the posting of the notice, that the same shall be disposed of in such way and manner as the committee shall think best for the interests of the company."

In reply to a question as to what his opinion was of the time when the bunch of ore gone down above would be cut, he said he should say certainly within two months, and

Mr. RICHARDSON thought their Chairman most disorderly. Their property in the

The accounts were received and passed.

athorn, and a cross-cut commenced at the 46 to come under this spot, but for want of funds it was then stopped. It is now in course of clearing preparatory to driving the

end, which in 2 or 3 fathoms will reach the lode, when a valuable discovery may be expected. Other points of interest in this mine are exciting the attention of the company, which have been overlooked, and will no doubt lead to a profitable result. The mine is cheaply worked by water power, and everything connected therewith economically erected in good order.

GREAT CRINIS.—The rise in the back of the 80 is holed to the 64, which, when enlarged, will make 16 of the new shaft. It is now down 5 fathoms from surface. This shaft will be operated on five different points; and from the easy character of the ground it is expected to be completed in a comparatively short time. The new run of ore-ground in the bottom of the 80 will be easily wrought by this new shaft. The lode at Hannah's is looking well; the tributaries are working spiritedly, and are likely to do well.

THE LEYWERNOG UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINES are looking well: 10 tons of ore were shipped last week, and the bargains are all set by the ton, leaving a clear profit to the company.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—The shaft is down 11 fms., and from the drop-pers in the bottom thereof, a lode must be near; lead blende and copper ore are being found in the shaft. Combe's lode is 3 ft. wide, producing some rich copper ore, which is being saved. This lode will form a junction with the new causer shortly, when a course of ore is expected. The old causer is producing ore, and an improvement is expected at the junction of that with Eaton's lode a few feet further on, where a deposit of ore is expected, and will be with the same junction at adit. The prospects have much improved during the last fortnight.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—The branch in the 64, east of Kendall's, is still continuing to produce good stones of tin ore. The south part of the lode in the adit, east of Jarden's, is 3 ft. wide, producing good saving work for copper ore; the north part being about 1½ ft. wide, and producing saving work for copper ore. The tin sold since October, together with the balance presented at the meeting, makes 949. 11s. 7d. to the credit of the adventurers.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—In consequence of the inability of Capt. Goss to go underground (arising from an asthmatic complaint), Capt. Unsworth is appointed his colleague, at an advanced salary of 25. per month.

CRELAKE.—The lead lode continues to improve, and exceeds 2 tons per fathom, and carries 20 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead.

SORTIDGE CONSOLS.—In driving the 86 west there is a very considerable improvement, not only in the general character of the lode, but in the production of very fine stones of copper ore, promising very much for a good course of ore. There is no other improvement that I can find worthy of notice.

CARN VIVIAN.—I was underground here on Wednesday. They have a fine course of ore in the shaft, worth fully 3 tons per fm. The ore came in about 39 fms. deep, and now they are down about 53 fms.—a solid course of ore, one place 15 in. wide.

WHEAL ELLEN.—On Tuesday, sampled 215 tons of copper ore, in quality much the same as the last. There is nothing new to report.

UNITED MINES (TAVISTOCK).—The lode in the winze, sinking below the 36, has again improved in the western part, and the eastern is still very good for tin. Pitches have been set in all the shallow levels, and there is every reason to infer that the returns from them will materially augment the next parcel. The pitches in the 36 will be set after the winze has been holed. There are five backs in this level, and many men offering to take them. Another parcel of tin was sold last week, which realised 697. 12s. 6d. per ton.

FROM GREAT SHEBA. Capt. Spargo writes they have broken ore in the lode at Kelly Hill 10 fms. from the bottom of the shaft, where he had put two men on tribute. The ore part of the lode is about 2 ft. wide.

NORTH DOWNS has sampled 66 tons of copper ore, of the average quality. There is no alteration in the mine since last report.

SOUTH CLIFFORD UNITED.—The works are progressing rapidly, the mine-house is nearly completed, and the engine and necessary materials are on the ground; a month or two more will be sufficient to bring this promising concern into full working.

LADY BERTHA.—The 30 east is looking splendid, and showing most positive promise of a further improvement, and is now worth 1½ ton per fathom. All the points continue the same as reported last week. The captain laughs at the calculations of "Check," in his letter published in last week's Journal, whose egregious error he would readily have pointed out, but he declines to notice publicly any anonymous correspondent. I wonder whether Capt. Clemo still adheres to the opinion that the winze was only worth 4½ tons per fathom?

FROM MR. JAMES CROFTS.—The threatening aspect of politics, alluded to by the writer last week, assumed almost immediately a more intense phase than was generally contemplated even by those classes who are supposed to have the faculty of seeing far into events; and that this has been the case is clearly shown by the heavy gains abroad and the heavy losses sustained here in Consols and other funded stocks. The panic, however, thus created had abuses only partially founded on the real exigency of the question of peace or war, and a very large percentage of its results must, therefore, be attributed to the action purposely brought to bear on the continental funds; and the purpose of these operations being thus answered, a revision has already taken place, and, gradually, prices appear to be returning to their former level. On the question of whether hostilities are to be put in motion just now there can be but one opinion, and that adverse to any immediate demonstration, simply because the parties are not only not quite prepared, but there can be no doubt but that diplomacy must be called upon as a necessary preliminary to a continental war. The geographical position of Austria, having her troops and fortresses on what would become the theatre of war, gives her, of course, an immense advantage over any contemplated antagonists, and, as has been said, and is acknowledged, a *coup-de-main* on the part of France is quite beside the question; whilst, on the other hand, the alliance matrimonial just entered into between France and Austria is ominous for the future. After this very brief review, the writer considers that nothing very material has yet occurred to disturb the flourishing course of speculation in all sound stocks and shares, and it is certainly worthy of note that the mining market can scarcely be said to have felt the slightest effect from the discussions of the past week, and leaves off, at the end of it, with a firmness which is highly gratifying to late operators. These facts apply more particularly to dividend stocks, which continue to command more buyers than sellers; whilst progressive ones are equally healthy, but subject to more caution in selection. Dividends chiefly dealt in have been Mary Ann, Wheel Trolawny, Providence, Margaret, Wendron Consols, Par Consols, Bedford United, Cranbury and St. Aubyn, Herodas, South and West Caradon, and Tincroft, which, taken together at present prices, are paying fully 15 to 20 per cent. interest to investors.

A general meeting, but having several special objects, was held Jan. 12, of Old Tolgus United adventurers, at which the accounts exhibited showed a sound state of finance, but in consequence of the highly favourable development of the mine, more machinery (a drawing-engine, &c.) being required, it was necessary to obtain more funds, whilst it being considered undesirable to make a call, a sum of 3000*l.* was raised by the issue of 600 new shares, at 5*l.* per share, thus constituting the mine in 1200 shares, a still moderate number, and in no way militating against its future success. The accounts were declared perfectly satisfactory, and the originator of the mine, Mr. R. Tredinnick, was substantially complimented upon his management of the mine during the period he undertook that responsibility, by reinstating 41 shares into his name (which circumstances had formerly compelled the forfeiture of) on his payment of the lien upon them. Some opposition to this arrangement was raised by parties who, it appeared, were antagonistic to Mr. Tredinnick, but the undoubted success of the mine acted as a sedative to the adverse feeling, and the meeting ended most harmoniously, with a cordial vote of thanks to the management, past and present. The shares have become decidedly firmer in consequence, and may be quoted higher in price, with abundance of buyers.

The Great Crinis Copper Mine, which about five years since was one of the most favourable concerns of the day, and attracted investors of the highest respectability, after undergoing a crisis, is again before the public, in 6000 shares, at 20*s.* per share, and from the writer's previous knowledge of the mine can be recommended; whilst, in addition, the office in which the management is placed is unexceptional. The mines are in St. Austell, Cornwall, and are reported in twenty years (1838 to 1858) to have sold copper ores to the value of 1,400,000*l.* No premium is asked or taken for the new shares, but there are there any free shares, the capital to be raised merely representing a sum that will be paid for the plant (about 4000*l.*), whilst the balance will form the working capital. Active operations commenced on Jan. 1, when 4500 shares were taken up, and the remaining 1500 then remained for distribution to the public. The prospects, which gives all other necessary details, may be had of the writer. Three other newly-introduced mines are attracting the attention of a particular class of speculators, whose taste is for low-priced stocks.—South Lady Bertha, Eastman Bridge, and Great Wheel Martha; in the two former, the business is doing, whilst the latter is coming rapidly into use. Tavy Consols (copper), in 5000 shares, near Tavistock, has long been in the list of progressive mines, and has experienced great fluctuations in value. Some excitement has been caused by its having its main lode (as is stated to be) a continuation of the Lady Bertha lode, and attention is again drawn to the mine as an investment. As the Lady Bertha lode is reported as yielding 14 tons of ore a fathom, an inference is drawn in favour of Tavy Consols (cheaply worked by water power), and the shares being at a nominal price they appear to be worth attention.

Bertha shares, however, continue flat, and in Wheel Admans a considerable reduction has taken place, attributable, it is understood, to an adverse report, whilst the lower price has brought buyers forward. North Minera are at 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* North Rosecar and Rosewarne United are somewhat flatter; Great Hewas, a large business without advance in price. Rosewarne and Herland enquired for, and business done at 9½ to 10. Round Hill and Wheel Sidney are both in favour; and of neglected stocks may be mentioned Sortridge Consols, Lewis, Wheel Arthur, Wheel Edward, and Ding Dong; but it is a question whether these shares should not be bought at their present very low quotations. Kelly Bray flat, at 2 to 2½; they are sound stock, and very low in price, consequently they should be bought. Vale of Towry shares, which accounts probably for the late depression; there is a large business in them, and confidence in the mine does not, therefore, appear to be shaken by the event, which will rather effect the interests of present shareholders than new investors; the former should, therefore, average their cost by purchasing at the present low price of 10*s.* 6d. to 11*s.* Call to pay.

The bi-monthly settlement for mining shares being this day (Friday), the writer is obliged somewhat to abridge his letter, but adds that the amount of transactions carried over as time returns to a "settlement" day is much on the increase, and it is almost to be wished that it were discontinued altogether, as unsuitable to the majority of the dealers and brokers, and not particularly urged by the public; its origin and continuance being, however, in "jobbing" transactions, which belong to all speculative markets; it must continue to have a sort of existence, and can only receive an effective check from the independent broker discontinuing the practice in all cases where he has the power to do so.

FROM MR. PETER WATSON. The year 1858 opened under very gloomy auspices for all trades, but has closed in a manner far surpassing the most sanguine expectations. Confidence has been established; money is abundant and cheap, whilst peace has been restored, and all branches of industry are in a flourishing condition. At the commencement of last year the rate of interest or discount was as high as 8 per cent. with coin and bullion in the Bank of England to the amount of 12,600,000*l.*, whilst the last weekly return of the same year shows 19,900,000*l.*, or an increase of 6,600,000*l.*, and the rate of interest at 2½ per cent. per annum. The Bank of France had at the commencement of last year 10,000,000*l.* in coin and bullion, the rate of discount being at 5½ to 6 per cent.; at the present time there is something like 22,000,000*l.*, or an increase of 12,000,000*l.*, and the rate of discount at 3 per cent. Mining during the commercial panic suffered to a very considerable extent, indeed the havoc and depreciation sustained was almost unparalleled; looking, however, at the present extraordinary and satisfactory state of affairs, the superabundance of money, and the restricted sources of employing the same, added to which a continued improvement in the price of copper,

tin, and lead, which it is expected will further advance; and viewing the recent important discoveries made, and others anticipated, there is no doubt but that this year will be of unequalled prosperity in connection with mining. The mining market during the past three months has been active and of a legitimate and bona fide character, as will be seen from a perusal of the daily record of prices. The present is a most desirable period for the investment of capital in Cornish and Devon Mines, many of which are paying in dividends every two or three months 15 to 20 per cent., and even 25 per cent. per annum, on present prices, whilst those on the eve of a dividend state are selling at very low prices, and may be expected to rise in value considerably. As predicted last week, I have now the satisfaction to announce a rise this week of 3*l.* per ton on tin, and 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton on manufactured copper. Lead has also advanced 10*s.* to 20*s.* per ton. This has given another stimulus to the mining market, and caused better prices both for dividend and good progressive mine shares, whilst there is not the least doubt a further considerable advance will take place, the demand for many stocks being far greater than the supply.

SALES OF LEAD ORES.

LEAD ORES SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1858.		
Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Miners.	103	£1,297 10 3
Wheal Mary Ann.	345	5,168 5 0
Foxdale.	420	7,240 10 0
East Loggins.	380	5,416 2 6
Cwmystwith.	370	5,060 12 6
Frongoch.	368	5,053 0 0
East Darn.	246	3,880 18 0
Mount Pleasant.	260	3,503 0 0
Whosemouth.	190	3,459 17 6
Rhoswyl.	180	2,642 2 6
Wheal Wrey.	156	2,502 7 7
Maesysafr.	140	2,281 10 0
South Garrow.	123	2,223 6 0
Vale of Towry.	180	2,207 2 6
Tamar.	118	2,193 19 0
Wheal Frank Mills.	225	2,188 2 0
Maesyswedd.	157½	2,137 2 9
Deep Level.	170	2,131 7 0
Laxey.	100	2,063 10 0
Wheal Ludcott.	135	2,015 5 0
Dyffryn.	146	1,965 4 0
Westminster.	150	1,949 17 6
Cwm Erlin.	120	1,949 0 0
Holywell Level.	112	1,682 1 0
Lode of Man.	100	1,487 10 0
Round Hill.	102	1,425 18 8
Keswick.	91	1,177 18 0
Minera Union.	85	1,159 7 6
East Wheal Falmouth.	36	972 0 0
Rhoswyl.	75	966 18 6
East Pant Du.	72	908 3 6
Coelia Llys.	62	875 6 6
Redmoor.	53	865 2 6
Goggin.	50	863 12 0
Cwm Brwyn.	50	854 0 0
Aberdovey.	60½	795 9 3
Nantow and Penrhyn.	56	697 8 0
Cwm Sebon.	36	683 6 0
Llanerchyr-Aur.	49	676 4 0
Great Wheal Badden.	50	611 7 5
Dyffryn.	46	594 12 0
Rwch Consols.	40	582 0 0
Breadford.	40	581 0 0
Brynford Hall.	40	545 19 6
Llanfrynach.	40	518 10 0
Penhalidra.	23	428 0 6
Plasnewydd.	25	369 7 6
Braces Nant-y-Goch-Fawr.	26½	333 18 0
Tassan.	27	330 18 0
Budnick Consols.	17	320 8 4
Coal Mawr Pool.	265	285 0 0
Tynwl.	21½	258 16 6
Cardigan Consols.	20	257 10 0
Speedwell.	21	247 5 0
Talacre.	11	148 10 5
Chirk Castle.	11½	142 17 9
Wheal Admans.	12	123 0 0
Nether Heath.	9	99 0 0
Llanwynnion United.	9	98 2 0
Harwood.	6	77 17 6
Caylan.	6	72 3 0
Raglan.	3	41 6 6
Pennant.	5	62 10 0
Ferris.	2½	29 0 0
Skimmings.	2	16 5 0
Total.	7313	£106,901 5 9

BLENDE.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Miners.	265	£1,168 11 3
Wheal Admans.	268	950 0 0
Total.	533	£2,118 11 3

SALES OF BLACK TIN.

BLACK TIN SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1858.		
Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Dolcoath.	113	£7,690 19 2
Great Wheal Vor.	101½	7,387 0 7
Par Consols.	108	7,312 14 4
Providence Mines.	83	6,459 15 9
Wheal Margaret.	83	6,138 1 8
Pedn-ar-dra United.	73½	5,010 2 0
Balleiswidden United.	70	4,415 1 10
Tincroft.	66	4,155 11 8
Wendron Consols.	60½	4,143 19 1
St. Ives Consols.	65	4,021 15 3
Wheal Owles.	68	3,941 4 8
Drake Walls.	65	3,770 11 0
Great Hewas United.	63½	3,681 19 5
Boscawen.	61	3,403 2 0
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes).	49½	3,069 10 5
Great Wheal Fortune.	37½	2,628 17 1
St. Austell Consols.	37½	2,529 14 4
Great Wheal Busy.	39½	2,404 4 8
Carnarvon.	34	2,211 16 6
Round Hill.	35	2,140 18 6
Mill Pool.	33	2,092 19 9
Rosweddan and Castle.	33	1,943 12 7
Wheal Lovel.	25	1,649 19 10
Rosewarne and Herland.	25	1,546 18 6
West Par Consols.	17½	1,196 1 0
Wheal Sidney.	18	1,131 7 4
Prideaux Wood.	17	1,125 5 4
Wheal Bel.	15	921 16 6
Wheal Grylls.	14	911 8 11
Boscawen.	14	846 0 6
East Wheal Lovel.	11	802 0 6
Carn Gwalter.	10½	720 10 6
Sperner Consols.	9½	687 16 6
Trefusis.	8	525 11 6
East Pool.	8	501 10 0
Wheal United.	8	467 0 0
Leant Consols.	8	429 17 3
Trevenen and Tremoneer.	3½	234 6 6
East Basset.	4	230 0 0
North Wheal Basset.	4	208 19 0
Budnick Consols.	3	158 4 10
United Mines (Tavistock).	2½	140 0 0
Wheal Miners.	2	115 7 0
Total.	1604½	£102,742 14 5

SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1858.

Folberro.	250½	£16,169 1 10
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FOREIGN MINES.

NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.—S. Richards, Jan. 10: At Schindler Mine, 3 ft. of the lode is now being carried down in the engine-shaft, which is worth 25*l.* per ton. The lode in the 34 shaft is 18 in. wide with quartz, fluor-spar, munda, and a little silver-lead ore. In the 34 north the lode is 2½ feet wide; and it has a good appearance, containing quartz, fluor-spar, and ore, producing some saving work. The lode in the back of this level is worth 18*l.* per ton. At Fankelsgrube Mine, the lode in Louisen level is worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm. In Wilhelm's level it is worth 5 cwt., and in Frederick's level it is worth 9 cwt. per fm.

WILDBERG.—Z. Walls: During the past month both the underground and dressing operations have been carried on very satisfactorily; for, notwithstanding the loss of time by the Christmas holidays, and the shortness of the days for dressing, we have taken out of the mine, dressed, and weighed to the smelting works 292½ tons of silver-lead ore. Since June last we have sampled 1151 tons of ore, which have averaged 51 per cent. for lead, and 30½ ozs. of silver, per ton of metal. The mine continues to do favourably, and I estimate the return for the present month at 205 tons, of 50 per cent. ore, and about 20 ozs. of silver.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.—Jan. 7: Palhal Mine, Basto's Lode: The ground at Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 38, continues as for some time past in quality, but is very wet and troublesome. The lode in the 38, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1½ foot wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 38, east of same shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and copper ore, worth 1 ton per fm. The winze from the 18 to the 28 is holed. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 28, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, on the corner lode, is 1 foot wide, composed of munda and quartz. The lode at River shaft, sinking below the 28, has not been taken down for the last ten days. The lode in the 28, driving east of River shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 8, driving east of River shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz coated with black ore. The lode in adit level, driving east of Pinto's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of soft and hard quartz, with spots of lead. The lode in the adit level, driving west of the

slide lode, is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz and flookan. The lode in the adit level, driving west of the Carra, is without alteration to notice. The ground at Ferra's shaft, sinking below surface, continues in the same quality stone as for some time past. The lode in the slopes No. 1, west of Butler's winze, in the back of the 18, is 1 foot wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the slopes No. 2, in the back of the 28, west of Fontoura's winze, is 2 ft. wide, worth 2½ tons per fm. The lode in the slopes No. 3, in the back of the 38, west of Ferreira's winze, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3 tons per fm. The lode in the slopes No. 4, in the back of the 38, east of Ferreira's winze, is 4½ ft. wide, having in it a branch of ore, worth 1½ ton per fm. Mill Lode: The lode in the 38, driving west of the cross-cut, is 1½ foot wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 18, driving west of the cross-cut, is 1 foot wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 18, driving east of the cross-cut, is 3 in. wide, composed of flookan and a little ore, but not to value. The lode in the slopes in the back of the 18, west of cross-cut, is 8 inches wide, worth ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the slopes in the back of the same level, east of the cross-cut, is 6 in. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. The ground at Oak shaft, sinking below the 20, continues moderate. The ground in the 20 cross-cut, driving south of Oak shaft, towards the House lode, is still very hard.—Curvaal: The lode in the new adit, driving south on the lead lode, is 2 ft. wide, composed of black quartz spotted with lead. The lode in the adit level, driving west on Alahoa's lode, is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, a little gossan, and munda.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN MINING COMPANY.—H. Williams, Dec. 7: Fremont Shaft. In cross-cutting at 10 fathoms to take up this lode, as reported on the 3d ult., we found it very much disturbed, and in a most unsettled state. From the shaft, ever, considerably increased in width, being now upwards of 4 feet wide, and contains a considerable amount of very fine gossan, with slight traces of green carbonate of copper, and is by no means unkindly in its general indications for holding down in depth. We are now laying in the bed-plate and the ladders to the 10, preparatory to sinking to the 20, and we have the fullest hopes that the high opinion entertained of this lode will be realised, and that about 100 to 120 ft. in depth we may expect to meet with ore in quantity. At Harvey Hill shaft, in the 10 fathom cross-cut, we intersected the Brook lode in this driving, and the end of the month; it measures about 5 in. wide, and has but slight traces of copper. We are now driving south on it, and fully hope before the end of the month we shall find it as promising at this depth as it is in the bottom of the Brook lode shaft from surface, where it measures about 9 in. wide, and carries a fair amount of grey copper ores. At the Brook lode shaft from surface we are opening out some productive ground. The amount of ore obtained in sinking this shaft during November will dress up to about 1¼ ton of 30 per cent. produce, and leave a fair profit after paying the cost on this part of the work.—Morrison's Adit: This work has advanced during the month 21 ft. 6 in. without any change or discovery, its total length from our starting point being 186 ft. 5 in. The grass shaft, for the purpose of expediting the adit to the intersection of the various lodes, is being pushed on, and I trust to get the boiler and other parts of the steam-engine to be used in this work, as well as the crushing of the ores and saving of the timber, in the course of a week or ten days.—Harris Shaft: In cross-cutting west from 10 fathoms we took up the hanging wall of this lode, at a distance of 13 ft. 10 in. from the shaft, but meeting with no ore we have driven 5 ft. 8 in. on its course south, to take up the slide referred to in our previous reports, and where I have the fullest hopes of meeting with a branch of ore which it cut off in the shaft, and I am looking forward with some anxiety for the realisation of the hopes already expressed as to the result of our operations here. We have commenced cross-cutting east to take up the footwall of this lode, and where I hope to meet with a branch of yellow sulphure of copper of a rich quality, which is seen cropping out at the surface, about 30 fathoms south of the lode.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY have received despatches from their acting manager, dated Nov. 10, 1858, stating that he had been enabled, through particular circumstances, to obtain possession of the Bremer Smelting Works at a comparatively trifling outlay. The property consists of one regular furnace, requiring but little repair, large shed over, very substantial; another substantial stack lined with fire-brick, to which a furnace could be built; about 30 tons of ore, say, 10 per cent.; 6 tons to 8 tons of good slags; 6000 lbs. of wood; also a large wood shed; and a quantity of useful materials, and a good house and dairy. In addition to the above there is a house and four cottages, with stable, stack-yard, and small fenced paddock. They have shipped, per *Alma*, 15 tons of ore; and, per *Eclipse*, 8 tons; and were about to send a larger parcel per *Irene*. They, at that date, had 70 tons of ore in course of shipment. From this time forward the shareholders may expect regular shipments of regular; and, from the length of ore ground already laid open (above 60 fms.), large quantities of ore will be raised.

MINERAL WEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

[From the Colonial Mining Journal of Australia, November 4, 1858.]

VICTORIA.—Several specimens of iron ore have been handed to us, which have been obtained from different spots on the Avoca River; they have been assayed, and have yielded from 40 to 57 per cent. of pure iron. There cannot be any doubt that when gold-mining operations are conducted on a larger scale the large quantity of machinery required will create a necessity for manufacturing our own iron; and perhaps this would have already taken place under the large demand of the present iron trade in this colony had those necessary fluxes required in the manufacture of this article also been found. Nature has so far ranged it, generally, that in the localities where iron ore has been found, there also the required fluxes for its reduction have likewise been found; we have no doubt that now iron in the ore has been found, and in conjunction the requisite fluxes, the manufacture of iron will prove profitable even in this colony, provided the place of manufacture is easily accessible and convenient for such operations. We have been informed of localities where iron ore has been found contiguous to the sea, yet it appears that its value has not been sufficiently appreciated; we have had to rely on a systematic exploration of the localities in question; we have also heard from a reliable source that alluvial tin, as well as tin ore, have been found in the valley of the Avoca, but we have not received detailed particulars; all we learn is, that the district where the ore was found is granitic, and that the alluvial tin is similar to that found on the Ovens, being intermixed with auriferous deposits. This is the first instance which has come under our observation in this colony of the discovery of tin ore in its matrix. The alluvial tin procured at the Ovens, usually called black sand, is generally of a very fine quality, and has realised as much as 80*l.* to 90*l.* per ton in England; still the search for alluvial tin has received no attention except what has been obtained from gold-washings.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The late rise in the copper standard in England, and on the continent of Europe, has given a great impetus to copper mining in this colony. The success attending the sale of the shares of the North Rhine Copper Mining Company on the London Stock Exchange has led many parties to prospect for new copper lodes, and we have no doubt that in the course of time other "Burra Burra" will be found in this colony, already so famous for its copper mines. The North Rhine Copper Company had a parcel of 100 tons of ore, the result of four men's labour, sent to London for assay, and the average percentage was found to be 32 per cent. of fine copper. Owing to the rise of the copper standard, less productive copper ores are being worked and smelted on the mine. The North Rhine Copper Mine is said to be favourably situated, and equally rich, if not richer, than the Burra Burra Mine, and is likely to prove a powerful rival to the latter. A gentleman who has been a resident of South Australia for many years, during which time he explored that colony in various directions, informs us that it is also rich in other minerals, and he expresses no doubt that the eastern portion of that country, where it joins Victoria, contains auriferous deposits and quartz veins. We are promised further particulars.

The marble quarries are likely to prove a source of wealth. Several orders for marble from Victoria are now being completed, and there is no doubt that a great demand for this article will take place in England when once the qualities of this splendid building stone are properly known.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We learn the important fact, that the new mining regulations, giving fixity of tenure of considerable areas of auriferous lands, and for long periods, is already manifesting a salutary influence in the revival of the mining interests of this colony. Although the late Port Curtis rush has considerably interfered with the progress of mining industry, still it is gratifying to know that the miners are now returning, and as a necessary consequence of their dearly-bought experience, will most likely become steady occupiers of the mining districts of this province, with every prospect of obtaining good and permanent employment in connection with the many mining companies now in process of formation; or, if their means will admit, they may obtain fixity of tenure for themselves of more than one likely patch of auriferous ground, with the cheering prospect of working in the same profitably and undisturbed for a considerable time. In Sydney many capitalists are now ready to invest in mining speculations; and there is a general impression current that capitalists in Great Britain, once assured of the safe and profitable investments which New South Wales now offers to the world, there will be no lack of money forthcoming

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trevelin, Jan. 8: I cannot speak of any change having taken place in any part of the mine since I wrote you last. All points of operation are much the same.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trevelin, Jan. 12: The main lode in the 140, driving east of Davey's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, with spots of ore. This lode in the 130, east of said shaft, is still unproductive. The south lode in the 120, driving west from Field's engine-shaft, is worth 50¢ per ton. This lode in the 110, west of the intersection of both lodes, is worth 7¢ per ton. We have about 10 tons to drive on this level to get over the bunch of ore lately discovered in the pitch in the back of the 130, which is now, as reported above, worth 50¢ per ton. The south branch in the 120, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is about 18 in. wide, containing spots of ore, with a more promising appearance. This branch in the 110, driving east of the above shaft, is worth 30¢ per ton. This branch in the 100, east of said shaft, is worth 8¢ per ton. This branch is not yet intersected in the 80 cross-cut south. The winze sinking below the 70 on this branch, which was reported last week 45¢ per ton, is now set as a tribute pitch at 5¢ in 1¢. The new north lode in the 100, driving east of the fookan, is 2 ft. wide, composed of capels, spar, and blende, producing spots of good ore—a very promising lode. Nothing else new to notice.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, Jan. 11: Cox's engine-shaft is down 11 fms, below the 12, and several small branches have been intersected in it during the last 8 fms, sinking, the whole producing mineral, but we have not yet reached the lode expected to come in from the south. The old cauter lode in the end being driven west in the 12 produces quartz, lead, mangle, and a little copper ore; in 4 ft. more driving it will form a junction with Eaton's lode, west of which, I think, we may expect a deposit of ore, as was the case west of the same junction at John's lode in the 12 end, east of Cox's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of fookan, mangle, and yellow copper ore; from this end we are saving some good work, and it has a very promising appearance; doubtless at its junction with new cauter a deposit of ore will be met with; the lode improves as we advance eastward towards the junction.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Fellow, Jan. 6: Monday last being our setting-day at the mine, the following bargains were set:—No. 2 stop was set to four men, at 7¢ per ton; the lode will yield 1 ton of lead and 5 tons of coppery mangle per fathom. No. 3 stop was set to four men, at 5¢ 10¢ per ton; the lode in this stop is a little disturbed at present by a floor of lime-rock, but we hope it will soon wear out; the lode is worth 10 cwt. of lead, 10 cwt. of copper, and 3 tons of mangle per fathom. The south stop was set to four men, at 6¢ per ton; the lode is worth 10 cwt. of lead and 3 tons of coppery mangle per fathom. We also set a bargain to six men, at 2¢ 10¢, to cut into the footwall of the east branch of the lode immediately under No. 4 stop, and about 3 fms. north of the engine-shaft, for the purpose of sinking a winze there. We put 3 tons of No. 2 stop copper, 1½ ton of No. 1 stop copper, and 7 tons of mangle to pile since last report. We annex a statement of the ores and mangle on hand on Dec. 31, showing a total of 228 tons, and a value, after deducting costs of dressing, cartage, and freight, of 972¢ 10¢.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Jan. 13: In the middle level there is no change of importance to notice since last report: we purpose to drive 6 ft. further, and then cut through the north part of the lode. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of shallow adit level is about 20 in. wide, composed of spar, mangle, capel, and a little copper ore.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Jan. 10: The lode in the 130 east is 5 ft. wide and is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 115 east will yield respectively 3, 5, and 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 115 fathom level west is worth 3 tons per fathom. Millman's stop, in the back of this level, are worth 6 tons per fathom. We continue to sink by the side of the lode at the new engine-shaft. The lode in the 103 west is 2 ft. wide, saving work. Warne's stop, in the bottom of this level, are worth 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the 47 east is improved, being 18 in. wide; good work. The lode in the 35 east is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, Jan. 8: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 60 the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding some good work for lead. In Austin's shaft, sinking below the 40, the ground is hard and spare for sinking. In the 60 rise, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is large and unproductive. We expect to communicate with the 50 in a few days. The 50 rise, at Austin's, is rising in tribute ground. In the 40, east of Austin's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding blende, lead, and stones of copper ore, a very kindly lode. In the 30, east of Austin's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding blende, lead, and stones of copper ore. In the 20, east of Austin's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding blende, lead, and stones of copper ore. In the 10, west of Austin's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding blende, lead, and stones of copper ore. In the 0, west of Austin's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding blende, lead, and stones of copper ore. Our tributes are much as for some time past. Other things throughout the mine without any change to notice.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbary, Jan. 13: No alteration since last report. Enclosed you have bill of lading for 20 tons (part of 40), shipped per *Fame*, to Walker, Parker, and Co.

BYNTAIL.—John Roach, Jan. 15: Since my last visit the air shaft has been deepened 7 ft. We had a great deal of water to contend with, but it is now subsiding. The part of the lode carried in sinking still produces fine stones of solid lead ore. In the rise above the 10, against the shaft, there is no alteration in the lode, it is still producing good ore. I feel confident that the communication will be effected during the present month, when we shall be directly prepared to rise in the course of ore, and stop back of the 10 as well. The 25 cross-cut is still driving on the north part of the lode; in all probability it will require from two to three weeks more to reach the north wall or bearing part of the lode. We expect to complete the tramroad and incline on Saturday next. The adjustment of the crusher, &c., is also in progress.

BULLER AND BASSETT UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Jan. 11: The shaftmen will complete the pit in the 65 in about three weeks from this time; they are at the same time preparing several things necessary for sinking below that level, after which we shall have little or no hindrance, and by the next setting-day we shall be in a good position to drive east and west on the lode, and also to sink the shaft with all speed. The lode going west in the 50 is still large, and letting out a quantity of water, which is a good indication in this locality.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, Jan. 8: The lode in the 60 west in back of the 70 is worth 12 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the 60 west is worth 6 cwt. per fathom. The stop in back of the 60 is worth 9 cwt. per fathom. We have not taken down the lode in the 40 east for the week. The men are getting on very well in securing the old shaft, considering the condition it is in. Our machinery is working well. We have been a little hindered in dressing the lime for the last few days, in consequence of the frost.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom, Jan. 13: The engine-shaft is sunk under the 24 fm. level 7 fathoms, and the ground hard for breaking. The lode at the shaft is 2 ft. wide, with a leader of ore 6 in. wide, and looking promising for a greater improvement. There has been no lode taken down in the 24 east for the month; it has been cut into near the end, and found to be composed of copper ore and fluor-spar—a beautiful looking lode. The stopes in the back of the 24 are looking very well, and will average full 5 tons of ore per fathom. In the 24 west the cauter lode has crossed the east and west lode, and in consequence the two lodes are at present in a rather disordered state; now the two lodes have crossed each other, we are in daily expectation of an improvement. In the cross-cut north in the 24, driving on the cross-course to intersect the north copper lode, the water continues to increase, and the ground favourable for driving. In this cross-cut we have this week cut two small east and west branches, composed of rich copper ore and fluor-spar.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Jan. 11: Nothing new in the tutwork bargains since last reported. The tribute pitches are looking well.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, Jan. 11: Owing to the breaking of the lift at Thomassin's shaft last week not much has been done since towards sinking, consequently there is no alteration in the lode worthy of notice since last report. The shaft is now in full course of sinking, and is being forced on with all possible speed.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—James Sanders, Jan. 7: We have resumed working on the north part of the lode in the 20 west, and I am happy to say that the lode is looking very good in the back for 2 fms. in length, which will yield 1 ton of ore per fm., but the bottom of the level is still broken, and I have sent up a stone broken from the back. The lode will weigh 2 cwt., almost solid ore, which I will send to your office if you wish me to do so. There is no other change to notice in any part of the mine.

—James Sanders, January 11: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The 20 fathom level to drive west, by four men, at 8¢ per fathom. The lode in this level is poor at present, but an improvement is shortly expected. The 20 to drive east, on the north part of the lode, by four men, at 8¢ per fathom. The part of the lode driving on in this place is 18 in. wide, and will yield at present about 15 cwt. of ore per fathom for the height of the end. This end is looking very promising at present for opening out some good stopping ground. The 10 to drive west, by four men, at 6¢ per fathom; the lode in this end is still unsettled and poor. The 10 east has not been set as yet. The tributers' time not being out they will go on as before for another month. We sampled 20 tons of ore at Aberystwyth yesterday.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, Jan. 12: In the 22 fm. level south the part of the lode we are carrying, about 4 feet wide, will produce 1½ ton per fathom. The shaftmen are still engaged in driving the 22 north, which is extended from the shaft 2½ fathoms, and so far unproductive, the lode being disordered by a cauter lode, or bronet, which I think has hove the lode, and during the past two days we have been driving to prove it, and according to present appearances I think we are getting near the lode, having met with a change of ground, with small strings of lead in the joints, and letting out a quantity of water. I have sent up a stone broken from the back. The lode in the rise in back of the 12 is still impregnated with lead, worth from 4 to 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. But the lode being very hard and spare for working, we are obliged to rise in the country by the side of the lode until we hole to the winze sinking from the adit, when the lode can be broken down more easily. The weather at present is very favourable for surface operations, and the masons are getting on very fast with the house for the crusher, and should the weather continue as it is at present, I expect in a week from this date to have all the beams in position to fix the crusher on. By the end of this week we shall have about 10 tons of lead for the market.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, Jan. 10: The following bargains were set on Wednesday last:—The 130 to drive west, by six men, at 4¢ per fathom. A winze to sink under the 118, by two men, at 3¢ per fathom. The 118 west, by two men, at 2¢ 10¢. The 86 west, by four men, at 4¢. The 76 west, by four men, at 3¢ 10¢ per fathom. A rise in the back of the 76, by four men, at 7¢ per fathom. The 66 to drive west on the north part of the lode, by two men, at 7¢ per fathom.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry: The lode in the deep adit end is again promising to improve, though at present not producing ore enough to value. In the stopes south east of No. 5 winze the lode continues to yield 8 cwt. of ore per fm., with every indication of further improvement. The stopes north-west of No. 4 winze are worth 5 cwt. per fathom. In the middle adit end the lode will produce 4 to 5 cwt. per fathom. The ground in this end continues favourable, and very congenial for the production of lead ore. The stopes in the back of this level are worth on an average 8 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the shallow adit end the lode is not as yet producing ore enough to value. The dressing, &c., with all other things, are being pushed on as fast as possible.

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS.—J. Carpenter, Jan. 8: We have driven the 25 fm. level cross-cut north 17 fms. 3 ft. 10 in. of the ground have been rather troublesome for work, but it is now changed softer and easier for progress. The breast-heads, so termed dipping south, as also the underlie of the lode towards the shaft, are coated with a white spar, impregnated with yellow copper ore, and a great deal of water oozing through the crevices; this with the lode taking a more perpendicular dip than when seen is the eastern pit at surface are good indications, in my opinion, of the lode being more valuable when intersected, which cannot be far distant, as we are within 9 fms. of being perpendicular under it at surface, showing clearly the angle of depression is not more than 3 ft. in 9 fms. We have cleared up the eastern pit since the ground has been drained by the cross-cut: 12 fms. north of No. 3 lode we found No. 2 lode, underlying south also, apparently 3 ft. in 12 fms. (I feared this lode underlain north, which would have been against us in driving), producing a very fine gossan, mangle, and quartz. I expect by

continuing the said cross-cut north 10 or 12 fms. further we shall intersect this lode, which, from its appearance at surface, will be a valuable acquisition to our prospects. At Creakle Mine, about 200 fms. north of our engine-shaft, they have met with a north and south lead course, which is producing a quantity of lead ore; this passes through the west boundary of our sett, and is about 35 fms. west of our shaft, dipping towards it in depth. Probably when we cut either of our lodes it will be prudent to drive back that way, as well as being proving the copper lode, as well as seeing whether this lead course is so productive of ore as it is in the Creakle Mine. Circumstances, of course, will dictate the propriety of this mode of procedure. The 25 fm. level cross-cut south is driven 20 fms. 3 ft. in a light blue clay-slate. Within the last few days more water has been issuing from the end, with mangle and a tincture of greens passing over the heads; I, therefore, think we are getting very near the south lode, or No. 6, so called, which was sunk on further east about 9 fms., and also cut through in the railway 30 fms. west of the point we are driving to, where it produced a fine gossan and quartz, impregnated with mangle and yellow copper ore. We are now 10 fms. from being perpendicular under it at surface, and I expect from its angle of depression where seen at the two deepest points east and west, we shall meet with it in about 2 or 3 fms. further driving; this, however, I cannot be positive of, as all lodes are subject to deviate in their angles of depression, and having no other guide in an intermediate cross-cut, their relative position may be a little hither or thither. Should either of the lodes show indications of productiveness, it will be necessary to proceed with the sinking of the shaft 12 or 15 fms. deeper, in order to prove them effectually, and I have no doubt of ultimate success attending our continued pursuits in the further prosecution of the mine.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Jan. 11: During the last week there has been no alteration to notice in this mine.

CROWDALE.—J. Richards, Jan. 13: There is no alteration worthy of communication since my last report.

CWM ERFIN.—Jan. 11: The lode in the 69, going east from the drawing-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, and spots of lead ore, yielding the latter ¼ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, from 15 to 20 fms. east of the drawing shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 67, going east from the drawing shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, blende, and lead ore, yielding the latter 1½ cwt. per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 45 fathoms east of cross-cut, is 4 feet wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of same, and 30 fms. east of cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 45, going east from cross-cut, has rather improved in the past week, being at this time 1 yard wide, and yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 30 fms. east of the cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, yielding from 15 cwt. to 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 32, going east from cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, blende, and lead ore, yielding the latter 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the same level, proceeding west from the cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, containing clay-slate, quartz, and spots of lead ore. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 15 fms. east of the cross-cut, has improved, yielding 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. A new stop has been started in the back of the same level, 35 fms. east of the cross-cut, lode 5 ft. wide, and yielding on an average ½ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 20, going east of cross-cut, is at present small and poor. The lode in the 15 east is also small and unproductive. Seeing that the 20 is only a few fathoms in advance of this level, I deem it advisable to suspend operations at this point for the present. I have no alteration to notice in the tribute department since my last. We sampled this day 42 tons of lead ore.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, Jan. 10: During the past week we have holed to the winze in the 70 west; the lode in this end at present is much disordered, in consequence of a branch, composed of sulphur, copper, and spar, which came in from the south, and crossed the lode. A new stop will be let in the back of this level, as soon as I can get men to take it. The lode in the 70 east is much of the same character as last reported, worth for lead about 7 cwt. per fm. We have not cut into the lode in the winze sinking below the 60 east, in consequence of the water becoming too much for the men to sink with. I see no change of importance in any other part of the mine. We are getting on with the dressing department as fast as the weather will permit.

DALE.—R. Nines, Jan. 13: The Pipe vein below the 37 still keeps a flat course, but, considering the size, is yielding a fair quantity of lead. The ground in the 43, going north towards the Pipe, is without any material alteration.

DENHAM BRIDGE.—J. Hamby, Jan. 11: We have this day taken down the lode, and find it is not so large in the back of the end, but is much improved towards the bottom of the end, worth at least in the bottom 12¢ per fathom; it is rich ore, that will make a produce of 20. The ground is also much improved by the side of the lode.

—J. Hamby, Jan. 13: We took down the lode in the adit end yesterday, and find it still continues good, but is much improved towards the bottom; worth at least 12¢ per fm., and very promising for further improvement.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Jan. 11: There is no alteration to report on in the 40, or Bastard's level. The two stopes in the back and bottom of the midway level continue to produce 8 and 10 tons of ore per fathom. In the midway level east the lode still continues very promising, and producing saving work for copper ore. At William and Mary, the lode in the deep adit level west is worth from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fathom, and in the shallow ground for driving. In the winze in the bottom of the level the lode is between 3 and 4 feet wide, and worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom.

DEVON WHEELBULLER.—Fras. Bennett, Jan. 12: The old lode in the 56, west of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mangle. The lode in the 44 west is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, mangle, and spots of copper ore. The lode in the rise in back of the 20, west of engine-shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, yielding good saving work. The lode in the 10, east of Davey's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, yielding a little ore. The cross-course in the 56 is about 2 ft. wide, composed of fookan and spar, and is looking favourable for the discovery of ore on the lode south.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, Jan. 12: The branches in the 102, east of Bettley's shaft, are composed principally of quartz, with a little wolfram, but nothing to value; we calculate there are 7 or 8 fms. to drive before we shall have much change of importance. In the 92, east of Matthews's shaft, the branches are producing saving work. The branches in the 80 east are producing saving work, and of a very promising character. The different stopes are producing about the usual quantity of tin.—North Lode: The horse of killas spoken of in our last report appears to be wearing out, and the north part of the lode, from 8 to 10 in. wide, is producing some good stones of rich copper ore, and promising for further improvement.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Jan. 6: In the back of the adit level we have one stop at work. This stop is about 30 fathoms west of the engine-shaft; the lode in this stop is in places 7 ft. wide, and contains good lead for 4 fathoms in length, producing about 12 cwt. per fathom. In the back of the 10, No. 3 stop, which is about 30 fathoms west of the ground in this stop, is taken away to the adit level. The men are now engaged in clearing out the stop, and when this is completed, which will be in a fortnight from this time, we then purpose to put these men to drive the 10 west of the engine-shaft. No. 4 stop, in the back of this level, is about 35 fathoms west of the engine-shaft. The lode in this stop is in places 10 ft. wide, composed of gossan, carbonate of lead, and stones of copper. This stop will produce about 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 5 stop is beyond the junction of the clay-slate and porphyry, and not far from the west of the 10; the lode in this stop is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, with a gossan 2 ft. wide on the north part. The lead in this place is more solid than in the other stopes in the back of this level, and will produce 15 to 20 cwt. per fathom. The 20 east is a 4 ft. wide, composed of porphyry, white spar, and clay-slate, with spots of lead and copper. Our progress in this level is slow, in consequence of the hard ground, but we hope to get through this soon.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Jan. 13: No alteration this week.

EAST CRININIS.—J. Dale, J. Trevelin, Jan. 11: The 112 end, east of Smith's shaft looks well, lode fully 3 ft. wide, and will produce about 3 tons of ore to the fm. We have suspended driving the west end, and on the branch, and have directed the men to stop the back, where it is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield about 1 ton per fm. In the stop in back of this level, east from footway winze, the lode will produce 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The west stopes are producing about 1 ton of ore per fm. The 109 end, east of Smith's shaft, has fallen off in value during the week. The lode is still very large, and will produce 2½ tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 100 will produce about 1 ton per fm., and a great deal of mangle. The lode in the winze sinking under the 10 is at present a little disordered, but will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The men are getting on well in drawing the Penbrek materials to the surface.—Ground driven during the week:—The 115 end east 4 ft. 6 in., west end 5 ft., winze 3 ft. 6 in., 100 end east 2 ft. 6 in. Smith's shaft is suspended for a short time.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, Jan. 10: The lode in the 75 west is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 1½ ton per fm.; the stopes in back of same are worth 2 tons, and in the 49 west 2½ tons per fm. The lode in the 36 east (in killas) is greatly improved, being 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mangle, peach, and ore, of the latter worth 1½ ton per fathom, and very promising for further improvement.—South Lode: The lode in Coward's shaft is 3 feet wide, carrying a very rich leader of ore, 4 in. wide. The lode in the 37 east is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The same remark will apply to the lode in the 37, west from Coward's shaft.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. Delbridge, J. James, Jan. 8: In the 43 cross-cut the ground seems more favourable, and in a good channel of ground. In the 22 end of Hallett's, the lode is 9 in. wide, tribute ground. In the 22 north, on the cauter lode, the lode is from 4 to 6 in. wide, yielding some good ore, of the arsenical character. In the 22 rise the lode is 3 in. wide, yielding some rich ore, of both arsenical and native silver. In the 12 cross-cut, towards the south lode and cauter, the ground is favourable: we hope 9 ft. more driving will cut into the lode, and 8 fms. will cut the same lode in the 43, but no appearance of the elvan as yet.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Tremayne, Jan. 11: In the 52 south the lode is 3 feet wide, and at present yielding 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in this level north is 2½ ft. wide, and still worth 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 40 south the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of fluor and horn-spar and lead, of the latter worth 7 cwt. per fathom. The stopes are not quite so productive. We shipped the 23 tons of lead to Messrs. Mitchell, yesterday, and shall ship the 33 ton parcel, sold to Messrs. Locke, Blackett, and Co. to day.

EAST TREFFIS.—J. Pope, Jan. 13: At the engine-shaft we are down the required depth for a 34, where we have commenced to drive east in order to make a pit, after which we shall case and divide the shaft, fix new lift, &c., preparatory to sinking below that level. In the 22, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. In the 22, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing spots of ore. In the adit level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan and greens, with a promising appearance.

EAST WHEEL FALMOUTH.—Wm. Hancock, Jan. 11: The ground at the engine shaft is a little stiffer than on last. Chennall's lode, in the 30 end west, is split in two branches, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fathom; ground a little harder for driving. I have put two men more to stop a piece of ground west of No. 1 stop, where the lode will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. Now, I am in 2 stopes will produce on the average 12 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 3 stop, in bottom of the 10, will produce 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—J. Goldworthy, Jan. 11: We have cut into the north part of the lode in the 66 end about 4 feet, but it is not yet cut through; as far as we have cut into the lode it is in a disordered state, composed of capel, intermixed with killas, containing stones of yellow copper ore, but not enough of the latter to value. There is no change in any other part of the mine since I last wrote. We shall commence the sinking of Homersham's shaft to-morrow below the 88.

—J. Goldworthy, Jan. 13: The 88 end, east of Homersham's shaft, is driven 20 fms. east of the cross-cut, and 18 fms. east of the lode, the cross-cut being driven oblique, which makes a difference of 2 fathoms; the lode in the end is about 2½ feet wide, composed of capel, prisms, and a little mangle. The lode in the 100 will produce a promising lode; the ground on the south side of the lode is a soft blue killas, and the end is flowing with water. The end now being parallel with the ore going down on the north lode in the 66, we have cross-cut north 9 feet to the north lode; this being about 2 fms. west from the very point of junction of the two lodes we have driven west of the cross-cut, on we north lode, 5 fms.; the lode is large and ore throughout. Finding the point of jun-

tion to dip east I propose driving the 88 a little further east on the south lode before the cross-cut north, say, 2 or 3 fathoms. The rise in the back of the 88 is up 6¼ fms.; lode small and poor. I propose putting up this rise to the 78 to admit the stuff to come down to the 88, instead of coming down through the shaft. We resumed the sinking of Homersham's shaft below the 88 yesterday, and to-day resumed driving at Hitchen's shaft to the north lode which is seen in the 45 cross-cut, north of the said shaft; I expect we shall have to drive north from 9 fms. to 10 fms. to intersect the lode. The 78 is driven east of Homersham's shaft 6 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.—lode small and poor. We have cut through the lode in the 66 end east; the lode is in a disordered state, composed of capel, peach, mangle, killas, and strings of yellow copper ore, but not sufficient of the latter to value. The tribute pitches are much as they have been for some time past—they are now five in number.

EAST WHEEL TOLGUS.—Jan. 8: Redruth Consols Lode: In the 46, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, consisting of spar, prisms, and peach, unproductive. The lode in the 34 east is 2½ ft. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and jack, but poor for copper and tin ore. In the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., a very kindly lode. The stop east of John's shaft, in the bottom of the 22, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The stop in the bottom of the 22, west of Stephen's winze, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. John's shaftmen are making good progress in cutting down the shaft. The lode in the 12, east of John's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and has a promising appearance. The stop in the back of the 12, east of John's shaft, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.—North Lode: The lode in the adit end, east of the engine-shaft, is small and unproductive.—South Lode: The lode in the 12, east of the cross-cut, is 3 or 4 in. wide of solid mangle.

EXMOUTH.—W. Skewis, S. Nicholls, J. Rodda, Jan. 12: The lode in the 60 north end is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz and strings of lead, but not sufficient to value. The cross-cut west from this level has not intersected anything of importance since it passed through the No. 2 lode, which was then worth ½ ton of lead per fm. Mark's stop, in back of same level, will turn out ½ ton of ore per fm. The cross-cut west from Randle's rise, in the 40, has passed through a lode worth ¼ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 40 north is still hard and poor; but having an increase of water issuing from the end we think an improvement will take place shortly in the ground and lode also. The lode in the 20 is 3 ft. wide, containing some stones of lead and 2 tons of blende per fm. In the 10 south the lode is yielding good saving work for lead, and presents every indication for a further improvement. All the machinery is in good working order.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Jan. 12: The 45 north is not quite so good as it has been for some time past; it is, however, yielding at present about ½ ton of ore per fm. The 45 south is looking just as last reported, but we find on dialling the ground that we are not driving on the same part of the lode as that on which Champion and partners are working, where they still have a good lode of ore. Please observe the lode in the 60, under this point, is full 20 feet wide, divided into three several branches, with horses of killas between. We shall continue to drive this lead 5 fms. more, which will bring us forth to the centre of Champion's pitch, where we intend to cross-cut, and prove the value of each part of the lode; this operation, we have no doubt, will open up a good lode of ore. The 60 and 72 ends south are without attention since last report. The winze in the bottom of the 72 north is communicated with the rise in back of the 84, which has ventilated that part of the mine. We have now resumed driving the 72 north with an additional force; this end is producing saving work, but the ground being hard, we cannot make the progress we could wish. The ground in the 84 south has much eased for driving, and is producing a little ore. We have set a new stop in the back of the 84, on the west lode, which is yielding from 8 to 9 cwt. per fm. We fully believe the ore from this stop will improve our sample for silver, and enable us to obtain a better price for our lead. Our tribute department generally is looking very well. We purpose sampling 65 tons of lead ore on Monday next, which we shall have ready to-morrow evening.

GABREG.—W. Sandoe, Jan. 7: During the last fortnight we have had a great deal of rain, which has much increased the water in our mine. At present we are putting up a winze to be better able to contend with it, and shall be ready to begin to sink the ore by Monday morning next. The ground in the end going east has become more easy for driving during the last few days; the lode at present in this end is about 6 ft. wide, composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, with small mixture of clay, and occasionally good lumps of lead ore. In the end going west the lode is very large, composed chiefly of clay, with some soft light limestone, carbonate of lime, and often fine lumps of lead; therefore I trust to get the water out again, and resume operations with spirit.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, Jan. 8: In the 50 fm. level west the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper, with indications of improvement. The lode in the 50 east is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, and a great deal of mangle, ground easy for driving and congenial for mineral. The lode in the stopes below the 36 still continues large, from 6 to 7 ft. wide, and worth 10¢ per fm. There is no change in the tribute department to notice since last report.

GERNICK.—Jas. Barratt, Jan. 11: The lode in the 36 end, east from flat-rod shaft, is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, mangle, and yellow copper ore; it has improved in the past week, and is likely, from present indications, to become a very good lode.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Jan. 13: The appearances of the lode and ground by the side of the same in the 87 west are very interesting, and show an improvement in both. There is no change to notice in the 107 west. In cross-cutting the lode in the 107 east we have intersected a large rough, such as is not usually found in this mine; a great improvement has taken place in the lode. It appears that the ore has reached the point where the influence of the cross-course has ceased to affect the lode, so far as disordering it is concerned, and that further improvements in it may reasonably be expected. The stopmen are proceeding with the needful work for the fixing of new plunger-lift at the 107 as fast as possible.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Jan. 12: Friday last was setting-day. The lode in Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 90, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore, but not enough to value; set to nine men and three boys, the month, at 19¢ per fm. In the rise in the back of the 90, east of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm.; set to six men, 4 fms., at 3¢ 10¢ per fm. The lode in the rise west of Lyle's shaft is small and unproductive; set to four men, 4 fms., at 3¢ 10¢ per fm. In the 80, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; set to four men, 5 fms., at 2¢ 15¢ per fm. The lode in the 70, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm.;

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1579 tons of ore were sold, realising 19,971l. 12s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 116l. 7s.; average produce, 1213-16; average price per ton, 12l. 12s. 6d. The particulars of the sales during the past month have been—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
Dec. 21	919	1104 3 6	28	£25 19 6	£29 0 0
" 28	1362	109 11 0	16½	£25 19 6	£29 0 0
Jan. 11	1579	116 7 0	13 13-16	12 12 6	98 14 6

Compared with the last sale, the advance in the standard has been 4l. 7s. 6d. Of the 1579 tons sold on Tuesday, 134 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 5½, and sold at an average standard of 189l. 3s. 6d.—6l. 12s. per ton of ore; and the remaining 1445 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 13½, and sold at an average standard of

1157. 9s.—137. 6d. per ton of ore.—On Tuesday week 1307 tons will be sold, from Cobre, Berehaven, Wheal Maria, Knockmahon, Westcot, Barcelona, Browhead, Dhurode, Swan River, Australian, Monte Nero, Quebec.

At Redruth Tackling, on Thursday, 3862 tons of ore were sold, realising 23,564. 15s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 1467. 12s.; average produce, 6; average price, 6s. 2d.; quantity of fine copper, 233 tons 5 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Dec. 9.	4109	1396	9	6 1/2	294
23.	4481	1392	12	6 1/2	317
30.	3015	1387	7	6 1/2	96
Jan. 6.	3559	1380	0	7	100
13.	3862	1462	6	6 2/3	101

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 47. 8s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 8d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 87. 8s., and in the price per ton of ore about 10s. 8d.

At the Wheal Killy (St. Agnes) meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Sale of tin, copper, &c., for three months, 3570. 14s. 4d.—Labour, bills, &c., 2804. 13s. 5d.; leaving profit on three months' working, 5667. 8s. 11d.—The agent, Mr. M. Edwards, states the mine throughout looks well, the tribute pitches have produced fair quantities of mineral, and they have made a larger profit than anticipated. The machinery and pit work are in good working order; and several of the principal places of operation underground are advancing to that point where they can be worked to better advantage; and should the lodes continue to improve in the different places, they expect to make the same amount or profit as in the past three months, or even to go far beyond it.

At the Bronfloyd Mine meeting, to be held on the 25th inst., the accounts will show—Capital, 7701; loan in advance, 4201. 3s.; lead ore, 2115. 17s. 8d.; spare materials, 907. 15s. 2d.; loan account, 3181. 16s.; interest and discount, 21. 6s. 3d.; bills payable, 2821. 15s. 6d.—10,930. 13s. 7d.—Mine cost, 7,675. 4s. 10d.; merchants' and sundries, 1025. 2s. 11d.; agencies and salaries, 2701. 18s.; loan account, 3181. 16s.; rents and royalties, 107. 10s.; interest and discounts, 471. 15s. 2d.; law charges, 66. 4s.; capital in advance, 3294. 10s.; which pit and other erections, 4147. 9s. 11d.; a call of 1851. 9s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 5897. 2s. 3d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 411. Capt. M. Barbary, under date Jan. 5, reported that the new adit was driving by six men and two boys, at 31. 10s. per fathom, and its progress was all that could be wished. The surface and dressing operations were progressing favourably. There were 40 tons of ore at Aberystwyth ready for shipment for Walker, Parker, and Co.

At Ashburton United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. S. Bryant in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine costs, merchants' bills, and sundries, Dec. 1857, to Nov. 1858, both inclusive (deducting 31. 2s. 9d. overcharge and carriage returned), 6186. 18s. 3d.—Calls received, 5184. 10s.; discounts on tradesmen's bills, 81. 17s. 2d.; in advance on stock, 11; leaving balance against the mine, 2291. 1s. 1d.—A call of 11. per share was made; it was resolved that the agreement read for the resignation of Mr. Nicholas Ennor, as manager, be ratified and confirmed, and that the committee be authorised to carry the same into effect. It appearing from the letters now read from Messrs. Tucker and Son, the solicitors of the mine, that Mr. Ennor's solicitor had made demands which Messrs. Tucker thought unreasonable, and which if acceded to would lead to considerable additional expense, it was resolved that Messrs. Tucker be instructed not to accede to any demands which are not in strict accordance with the agreement. It was resolved that Messrs. Ennor, Sanders, and Mills be the lessors of the various assets and water-courses to be required to make an assignment to Messrs. Sayce, Godwin, and Bryant, in trust for present and future shareholders, and that Capt. Wm. Hosking be also requested to assign all his interest under the agreements as to the use of water to the same trustees. A second resident captain was appointed; the new rules were adopted and confirmed; Messrs. Whitwill, Bryant, Mills, Arnold, Ponting, and Cole, were appointed the committee of management; Capt. Hosking's salary was increased to nine guineas, and that of the purser to four guineas per month. Capt. W. Hosking reported that the water was forked to the bottom, and as far as he could see, the appearances for tin, both east and west, were promising. They have five tribute pitches working on tin, employing 15 men, at an average tribute of 11s. in 17; and one copper pitch, by two men, at 10s. in 17. The men are making fair wages at these rates. They have at present 125 hands employed on the dressing-floors.

At the West Fowey Consols Mine meeting, on Jan. 4, the accounts showed—Mine cost, July, 5131. 5s. 2d.; Aug., 4301. 19s. 3d.; Sept., 5991. 7s. 10d.; Oct., 4961. 4s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 10261. 8s. 1d.—30,661. 4s. 5d.—Balance last audit, 5271. 1s. 7d.; copper ore sold, July, 4201. 13s. 11d.; ditto, August, 4171. 11s. 6d.; ditto, Sept., 5081. 4s. 8d.; black tin, 1121. 19s. 4d.; leaving a debit balance, 10791. 13s. 5d. Materials had been supplied and work done (but not yet charged) for the erection of new machinery, &c., which amounted to the sum of 2200s., and the debit balance amounted to 3200s. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. W. Stephens and E. Dunstan reported the 100 ft. level, east of Protection shaft, on Protection lode, had been driven 12 fathoms; the 100 fathom level, west of Deebie's shaft, had been driven about 100 fathoms; the 90 fathom level had been driven north of Deebie's shaft 7 fathoms, and had intersected Deebie's lode; the winze sinking below the 70 fathom level, west of Deebie's shaft, on Deebie's lode, was down 6 fathoms; the lode in this winze will turn out 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 9s. per ton. Considerable progress had been made with their new stamping-engine, floors, &c., and expected to be ready for stamping in the course of a month. Twelve additional men having been set to stop the lode in the 100 ft. level, it was expected there would be sufficient tinstuff broken to keep the stamps fully employed.

At Pridaux Wood Mine meeting, on Jan. 4, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 6551. 6s. 11d.; call, 6371. 10d.—12921. 16s. 11d.—Mine cost, July, 1671. 4s. 2d.; Aug., 1721. 7s. 6d.; Sept., 1771. 15s. 9d.; Oct., 1671. 4s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 1311. 5s. 10d.; leaving credit balance, 3861. 18s. 11d. Capt. F. Gill and P. Rich reported that in the 54, east of Kendall's shaft, on Kendall's lode, they had intersected a cross-course, and in the adit level, driving east of Bawden's shaft, the lode was divided, the south part being 3 feet wide, and the north part about 1 1/2 ft. wide, both producing saving work for copper.

At the Stithney Wheal Buller meeting, on Friday (Mr. Noakes in the chair), a cheque for 2471. 10s. was handed in under protest, being the second instalment of the last call on shares held by the Grozy Wheal Vort Company. A proxy for 2749 shares was then produced, the trust shares allotted to, by which he was authorised to act on that behalf. After some further remarks from the Chairman, Mr. Whatmore, the purser, having read the notice of the meeting, and the minutes of the last, it was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. G. H. Vanillart, M.P., that such minutes be rescinded. After some observations from Messrs. Whatmore and Nich. Harvey, a report from Capt. Chappell was read, recommending the prosecution of the proposed additional work. An amendment having been put that the minutes be confirmed, which was lost, the original resolution was carried. On the proposition that Capt. Chappell's report be received and entered on the minutes, it was, however, ultimately felt to the ground. Mr. Vanillart, on the ground that a house divided against itself could never stand, proposed "that the services of Capt. Chappell be dispensed with forthwith, and that he receive one month's salary; not that he doubted the integrity of Capt. Chappell, but it was his opinion that his reports were uniformly too sanguine, and, therefore, delusive. Mr. Court and Mr. Harvey defended the conduct of Capt. Chappell, the Chairman remarking that it was not intended as a reflection on the integrity of Capt. Chappell, but it was deemed inexpedient to have two men. The resolution having been carried, it was resolved that, consisting of Messrs. G. H. Vanillart, M.P.; F. Noakes, N. Harvey, C. Court, and M. Owen. The Chairman, in responding to the vote of thanks passed upon him, regretted that a difference of opinion had been evinced, but he hoped circumstances would soon arise which would bring about a different state of things. The proceedings then terminated.

At the Trefoil and Messer Mine meeting, on Monday (Col. Faris in the chair), the business transacted was generally of a private nature, referring to the leases of the mines, and sundry purchases which had been made during the amalgamation of the various mines to be worked by one company. It was stated that nearly all the preliminaries had been settled, and that a vigorous scale of underground work would be commenced in a few days; the committee were re-elected. Captain E. Rich reported that the adit level sunk in Trefoil was driven about 30 fathoms south of Blind Will's shaft. The ground was much more favourable for driving than it had been for some time past, and was still letting out a great deal of water. This end must be within a short distance of the south tin lode, if the underlay continued the same as it had been seen near the surface. The adit level, west, on the course of the north part of the main Park tin lode, had been driven several fathoms past the Trefoil boundary into the Messer. This part of the mine has, for some time past, shown strong indications of a deposit of copper being near. The last 5 fathoms had been driven through productive ground, yielding from 1/2 lb. to 1 ton of rich yellow and grey copper ore per fathom. This ground can be taken away at 20s. per fathom when this place was properly ventilated. A new shaft had been sunk west of the boundary, and on the Messer side, for the purpose of getting under the ancient miners' surface workings for tin, where had been discovered the north part of the lode to be very promising for copper. A new shaft had been erected at Edwards's, and considerable alterations effected in the capstan. The engine would be ready to work in a few days.

At Old Tolgus United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Duke in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of 4671. 14s. 11d. to be provided for, to meet which there was the sum of 4511. to be paid by Mr. Treldick on 41 shares restored to him by resolution of the meeting; 600 new shares, to be issued to the existing shareholders pro rata, were created; the committee re-elected, with Mr. Cotton, in the room of Mr. Pound, resigned, and Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co. were appointed the bankers of the company. A full report will be found in another column.

At Devon Burra Burra meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Receipts since Oct. meeting, 6741. 2s. 6d.; expenditure, three months' cost, 3371. 4s. 3d.; merchants' bills paid, 3181. 18s.; sundries, discounts, petty cash, 31. 3s. 6d.; balance, 141. 16s. 8d. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. The engine had not been at work for the last week in consequence of the floods, but would resume working as soon as the water subsided. The engine men were engaged cleansing the boiler and flues, and putting everything in order. The captain reported that if the east and west lode is cut in the same sort of ground the cross-course is being driven in, he had no doubt there would be large deposits. The burrow at White's shaft had been taken on tribute at 13s. 4d. in 17.

At Chalcoth Consols general meeting, on Tuesday, at the offices, Old Broad-street (Mr. Thos. Otton in the chair), a satisfactory report from the manager was read, which appears in another column. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At Crow Hill Mine (old company) general meeting, on Saturday, Mr. William Browne, jun., reported the liabilities of the company, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At the Vale of Towy Mine meeting, on Friday (Mr. T. Field in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, 3974. 9s.; royalties, 4151. 5s. 2d.; sundries, 407. 9s.; merchants' accounts, 1871. 3d.—6301. 6s. 5d.—Balance last audit, 4461. 5s. 6d.; ores sold, 5191. 13s. 2d.; leaving debit balance, 7301. 7s. 9d. On the resignation of Mr. Field as purser, a committee of management was elected, consisting of Messrs. T. Field, G. M. Bell, J. Hoggood, and E. Boyle; Mr. T. Field, jun., was elected secretary. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At North Wheal Wrey Consols meeting, held at the offices of the purser, Mr. E. A. Crouch, Liskeard, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance, with arrears of call, against the adventurers, on the nine months' working, of 9471. 6s. 7d.; to liquidate which, and to pay off the liabilities of the present company, a call of 10s. per share was made.

At Bassett Consols (Illogan) meeting, held at the offices of the purser, Mr. John Little, Redruth, on the 7th inst., the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers, on the six months' working, of 3871. 10s. No further call was deemed necessary, and from the increased sampling and improved prospects of the mine there will be considerable balance in hand at the next meeting.

At Wheal Grenville meeting, on the 11th inst., the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 3851. 3s. 7d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The agent's report stated that sinking below the 80 ft. level had been commenced. The 80 ft. level is 21 ft. wide, composed of quartz, pyrite, and occasionally good stones of ore. The 80 ft. level is driven 2 ft. 4 in. wide, composed of quartz and pyrite, with good stones of black, grey, and yellow ore and mudstone. There was no material change in any other part of the mine.

The Great Rough Tor Consols final accounts show that, on the winding-up the balance against the adventurers amounts to 5467. 7s. 6d., to meet which a call of 11. 2s. 6d. per share must be paid. The statement of accounts stands thus—Balance last audit, 12261. 14s. 8d.; interest paid bankers on advances, 2351. 19s. 9d.; mine cost, Nov. 1857 to Sept. 1858, both inclusive, 9067. 3s. 10d.; sundries, 241. 10s. 6d.—23937. 8s. 9d.—Materials sold, 15101. 2s. 4d.; leaving a balance due to the bankers of 8837. 6s. 5d., to which must be added the incidental expenses on winding-up, 251. 1s. 1d.—9088. 7s. 6d.—Calls in arrears (owing by responsible parties), 3621; leaving balance as above, 5467. 7s. 6d.—Mr. W. A. Thomas, in his report, states that when the mine was offered for sale by auction, on Jan. 29, not a single bid was obtained; he then endeavoured to find a purchaser by private contract, and ultimately agreed to sell the whole of the machinery and materials for 15501, the undertaking to haul up the pumps, &c., to surface. The unexpectedly heavy expense attending this work, and an accident occurring in the shaft, which compelled them to abandon materials to the estimated value of 831. 5s., have not left a sufficient balance on the transaction to enable him to discharge all the claims. He concluded by remarking, that the advances made to the mine by the bankers bear interest, and if payment be made within fourteen days of the date of notice (Jan. 14), he will undertake to satisfy all liabilities whatsoever for the sum estimated for incidental expenses, otherwise he will be compelled to recover the principal, with interest thereon from date, in order effectually to wind-up the adventure.

At the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. D. Fowler in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 10,7021. 5s. 5d., upon which a dividend of 1s. per share was declared. Captain J. Vetch, R.E., and G. D. Keogh were balloted additional members of the board of directors; and a remuneration of 5001. was granted for their services.

At the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando (Cuba) Company extraordinary general meeting, on Monday (Mr. Walter Shairp in the chair), the resolutions passed at the meeting on Nov. 29, for winding-up the company voluntarily, and appointing Messrs. Shairp, Borthwick, Close, and Stirling liquidators, were confirmed.

The Australian Agricultural Company intend to recommend a distribution of 11. per share, free of income tax, at the half-yearly meeting on Feb. 1, carrying over a balance of between 80001. and 90001. to July, when the accounts for the year will have been received.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that in mining shares there is a decided change for the better, and more business transacted. Craven Moor shares have been done at 11s. The reports from Old Providence and Wharfedale continue good; this, with the improvement which has taken place in several of the mines in the Kettlewell and Grassington districts, has caused a spirited enquiry after the progressive mines in the neighbourhood, which promise amply to repay those who embark in them. The demand for Wheal Henry (Hevellyn) shares continues; an additional number have been taken up, and the money paid into the bank this week.

Our Sheffield correspondent (Mr. Wilson) reports that the mining share market continues dull and inactive, with the exception of Eyan shares, in which there has been a large business done during the week at 2s. 25s., and there are other sellers at the last quotation. There has been a fair amount of business done in local stocks, and bank, gas, and water shares are still in demand.

The FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MINING SHARE MARKET is evidently attracting more attention, and from the improvements which have taken place in several mines, and the now sound basis on which many are being worked, we expect ere long to find a greater demand for this description of stock. We last week referred to the South Australian Burra Burra directors' report, and now give some further particulars respecting that valuable property. During the half-year ending Sept. 30 they raised 6183 tons of ore, averaging about 23 per cent. of copper; this is within 121 tons of the quantity raised during the previous half-year, and 459 tons more than was raised during the corresponding period of the preceding year. On March 31 the quantity on hand was 4715 tons; this, with the ore raised during the half-year, makes the total quantity 10,899 tons, of which 4227 tons had been delivered to the English and Australian Copper Company, leaving the balance of ore on hand 6672 tons. Of the smelted copper on hand (722 tons) they have sold in the province 551 tons, and exported for sale 80 tons, leaving on hand 90 tons. The ore sold in the colony averaged in price 98d. 12s. 3d. per ton. The value of the produce exported and now on hand had been estimated upon the last quoted price of copper here—1071. 10s. per ton; but as this was the lowest rate at which copper had been sold for some considerable time, the directors hope that the amount to be divided will be considerably increased, for, in the valuation of the produce included in the report for the year ending March 31, the estimate was made upon the prices ruling at that time, but the actual profit realised for the first half-year showed a considerable increase; so that if a similar improvement took place with regard to the copper on hand, the result will be as anticipated. The English and Australian Copper Company's superintendent states that in the cross-cut in the 10 ft. level, at Fremont's shaft, the lode was much disturbed and very unsettled; it is increasing in size, and carries a very fine gossan and greens. They have commenced cutting the plat preparatory to sinking. In the 10 cross-cut, at Harvey Hill's shaft, they have cut the lode about 10 in. wide, with slight traces of copper. They are opening out some productive ground at the Brook lode shaft; the ore from that part produced about 30 per cent. Every other part of the works going on very satisfactorily. The General Mining Association half-yearly dividend, out of the funds in hand, will be paid as usual on the 31st instant: the dividend being 15s. per share. The Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Company of Jamaica: we have this week seen some stones of grey and peacock copper ore recently received from the mine, which on assay produced 30 per cent. of copper and 216 ozs. of silver to the ton. This is from a lode which has just been cut in the 30 ft. level, which is holding good in the bottom; a deep adit is being brought in, which will cut that lode at a depth of 70 fms.; and from the value of the silver-lead lode, a dividend in the course of the summer is confidently looked forward to. At the San Fernando Company's meeting the resolution to wind-up was confirmed. It was understood that 17601. of the funds at the bankers was invested in Exchequer Bills. The British and Foreign Smelting Company were gazetted this week as bankrupts. At a special committee meeting of the Worthing Company, on Wednesday, a call of 1s. per share was made. Other despatches have been received from the colonial agent, stating that he had obtained possession of the Bremer Smelting Works at a slight expense. A general meeting of the Quartz Reduction Company will be held on the 26th inst., to receive the report of the experiments ordered at the last meeting, and on the present position of the company's affairs in California. At the Port Phillip meeting a dividend of 1s. per share has been declared. Lusitania (17. 5s. paid) shares have been done during the week at from 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Port Phillip, 10s. to 12s.; Mariquita have shown a weaker tendency, at 3 to 4; North Rhine in considerable request, at 3 to 4 prem., and every prospect of an advance; Linaries have found strong buyers, at 8s. to 9s.; Cobre shares declined to 371., but have again advanced, and business done at 381. to 401.; United Mexican, 21 to 23, firm. The shares of the General Mining Association have been freely enquired for, at a slight advance, last quotations being 201. to 211. Bon Accord, 3, 3; New Granada, 4, 4.

Another large company has been formed, under powerful auspices, for the Rio Tinto district, in Spain, of which a large part of the capital is already subscribed.

WEEKLY DIARY.

MEETINGS.		
MONDAY	St. Day United	27, Austinfriars—at 2.
TUESDAY	Tolvadden	On the Mine.
WEDNESDAY	New Crow Hill	31, Broad-street-buildings—at 1.
THURSDAY	Wicklow Copper Company	Dame-street, Dublin—at 12.
FRIDAY	Acadian Charcoal Iron Co.	47, Old Broad-street—at 1.

Secretaries and pursers will oblige by forwarding notices of forthcoming meetings.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on January 10.			
Round Hill	30	£14 10	A. Courage & Co.
Ticketing at Holywell, Jan. 13.			
Maeysrerrwddn (Talarcoth)	73 1/2	£14 10	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Ditto	57 1/2	14 12	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Coelia Llys	16 1/2	15 2	ditto
Talarcoth	6 1/2	14 16	Alfred Courage & Co.
Holywell Level	30	16 1	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	35	14 6	Alfred Courage & Co.
Ditto	15	15 6	A. Eytton.
Brynford Hall	10	15 6	ditto
Speedwell	10	15 3	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Herward United	14	13 13	ditto
Rhoemor	42 1/2	15 1	A. Eytton.
ditto	42 1/2	15 1	A. Courage & Co.
Llanerchyr-Aur	47 1/2	15 2	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Bodelwyddan	5 1/2	14 5	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on December 31.			
Pedn-ar-dra	3 16 1	£77 17 6	297 5—Bolitho & Sons.
ditto	6 0 3	70 17 6	428 12—ditto
ditto	2 11 3	124 0	ditto
Sold on January 3.			
Wheal Sidney	11 1 2	£73 15 0	£617 8—Bliss & Co.

Sold on January 12.

Bottle Hill	5 0 0	£70 15 0	£353 15—Enthoven & Co.
Drake Walls	10 5 0	£75 7 6	—J. Anthony.
ditto	19 15 0	68 15 0	—ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled December 22, and sold at Swansea January 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	104	12	£11 16 0	Estrella	65	7 1/2	£7 13 6
ditto	103	11 1/2	11 15 0	ditto	13	6 1/2	6 3 6
ditto	101	12 1/2	11 17 0	ditto	13	7 1/2	7 13 6
ditto	92	12 1/2	11 15 0	ditto	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 2 6
ditto	31	12 1/2	21 0 0	Wh. Maria	26	16 1/2	24 3 6
ditto	102	12 1/2	12 1 0	S. Australian	12	16 1/2	17 17 0
ditto	99	12 1/2	11 17 0	Ramsley Hill	27	3 1/2	2 14 6
ditto	78	12 1/2	12 2 0	ditto	21	1 1/2	1 13 0
ditto	111	12 1/2	12 0 6	ditto	10	9 1/2	10 4 6
ditto	100	12 1/2	12 1 0	Spanish	8	32 1/2	34 17 0
ditto	109	12 1/2	11 7 0	San Blas	8	15 1/2	16 11 0
ditto	105	12 1/2	12 7 0	ditto	3	25 1/2	24 11 0
ditto	39	20 1/2	20 13 0	Bilboa	1	5 1/2	5 5 0
ditto	76	21 1/2	21 1 0	English and	2	28 1/2	29 9 0
Wh. Emma	76	7 1/2	7 2 6	Can. M. Co.	2	28 1/2	29 9 0
Del Soto	50	20 1/2	20 5 0	Aus. Regulus	2	23 1/2	22 0 0
ditto	40	20 1/2	20 5 0	ditto	1	18 1/2	21 0 0
ditto	3	17 1/2	17 7 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	1204	£16236 4 6	Spanish	8	£278 16 0
Wheal Emma	76	£41 10 0	San Blas	11	206 1 0
Del Soto	93	1881 11 0	Bilboa	1	5 5 0
Estrella	85	645 15 6	English & Cana.	2	58 18 0
Wheal Maria	26	627 18 0	Australian	3	65 0 0
South Australian	12	214 4 0			
Ramsley Hill	58	210 9 6			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	66 1/2	£943 11 6
Freeman and Co.	125	1888 0 0
P. Grenfell and Sons	90 1/2	1472 1 9
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	114 1/2	1817 15 6
Vivian and Sons	314	4559 8 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	428	5339 12 0
Mines Royal Company	134 1/2	1737 19 0
F. Bankart	109	1237 3 0
Charles Lambert	185	1451 1 9
Briton Ferry Copper Company	3	65 0 0

Total 1579 £19,971 12 6

Copper ores for sale Jan. 25.—Cobre 110, 105, 88, 77, 73, 66, 15—Berehaven, 107, 97, 73—Wheal Maria 49, 48, 47, 46, 32—Knockmahon 66, 65—Westcot 14—Barcelona 107, 13—Browhead 8—Dhurode 9, 5—Swan River 4—Australian 1—Monte Nero 3—Quebec 4.—Total, 1307 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	55 1/2	£5 12 0	£139 3 6
Foreign	18 1/2	13 6 0	115 9 0

Sale..... 12 13-16 £12 12 6 £116 7 0

Totals—British, 134; Foreign, 145—1579 tons (21 cwt.).

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10 1/2	£9 9 0	£115 18 6
Foreign	18 1/2	17 12 0	108 15 6

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Notices to Correspondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COPPER SMELTING COMPANY.—Now that so much attention is excited on the subject of copper smelting, I think that if the directors of this association were to favour the shareholders with occasional reports, such as are forwarded of the mines, they would be read with interest by them. Our superintendent, Mr. Thomas, has now been out over twelve months, and surely by this time we should at least have some results of his labours.—B.

MINING LAWS OF GERMANY.—A correspondent (Mr. M. Silvester), in a communication to the Journal, states that the mining laws of Germany are not so bad as the officers who have been appointed to conduct the mines. If by this he alludes to the officials of the several Governments, I must differ from him. There is certainly a wide field open for legitimate mining in Germany, but it must be, and is, conducted there far differently than in the case in England; due regard being paid to the stability of the mine, and means are taken to work it so that it may become a source of wealth and employment to the district. Trafficking in shares is a secondary consideration in those countries. The bergmeister has to see that the mines are worked so that a due consideration is always afforded to human life. I by no means advocate that in England we should introduce all the special trivialities which are associated with mining in Germany; but I think that if a greater supervision were exercised here we should find that a considerable impetus would be afforded to legitimate mining, and that many of those disreputable schemes which are now ushered into public notice would be to a certain extent impeded, if they were not entirely obviated. There is much to be learnt from our German contemporaries, and not the least important knowledge would be that honesty of management so much required in certain districts here.—GREENWELL.

LAND SURVEYING.—There are several good works on this subject published by Mr. John Wolfe, of High Holborn. A letter from "F. P." to that gentleman would meet with due attention.

CLEW BAY MINING COMPANY.—The offices of this company were first in Cannon-street, afterwards they were removed to Great Winchester-street. The late Mr. J. Duncanson, I believe, one of the directors, Mr. May being the secretary. This last gentleman was attached, I am told, to the Carrag-hova Company, in which I held some shares, as well as in the Clew Bay. My object in writing is to ascertain if the company was ever wound-up; or whether, like several adventures of the same kind, it died of inanition? Many of the parties who took shares paid the required capital. I am, of course, unable to say what amounts were advanced by the promoters. In the case of the Carrag-hova, two of the directors admitted that they were indebted to the mine for money which they had borrowed from the Carrag-hova. Whether the Carrag-hova is shown here it is impossible for me to surmise. It would be a great source of satisfaction to many outlying shareholders if they had a real statement of facts. Great discredit is thrown on mining industry by such companies, which, in too many instances, are merely got up for the interested purposes of their connoisseurs, who use them as a means of fleecing the gullible public of a portion of their surplus cash, which, in many cases, they can ill afford to spare; but the desire of getting suddenly rich without labour renders them an easy prey to the company makers.

RIEPE'S PUDDLED STEEL.—I have made arrangements for a boiler, 30 feet long and 7 feet diameter, to be made of Riepe's metal, to test the quality of his puddled steel, before the cotton spinners and trade at Manchester. It will take about six to eight weeks to complete. The plates are 5-16th to the thickness, and the shell will be hooped with T iron at every 2 ft. 6 in. apart; the ends internally and externally crossed with T iron. It will carry, at least, 500 lbs. per inch. A public exhibition of the boiler is to be given—steam up. I will inform you of the result.—JOHN CLARKE, Jun., Liverpool.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—It was stated that a prospectus of this reconstituted company would be published the beginning of the new year. The month of January is half over, and it has not been seen the light. Is the new company about to be as dilatory as its predecessor?—IBERIA.

GOLD MINING COMPANIES OF 1851.—A subscriber, who has resided several years abroad, enquires the fate of several of these undertakings, in which he embarked his capital. The Nouveau Monde is still worked by a French company; a meeting was held a few weeks since in Paris.—The Carson's Creek reduced their shares to 10s., being one-half of the capital subscribed, when the company was wound-up. The money was deposited with Mr. John Sadler, the Chairman, he leaving them for the same supposed good securities; but these were found, after the Hampstead Heath tragedy, to be valueless.—The Australian Freehold, after protracted disputes, returned a portion of the capital.—The Ave Maria extinguished itself without even holding a meeting. Some of the parties connected with it were bankrupt or insolvent.—Lake Bathurst was the subject of a law-suit (the case of Harvey v. Irons), which excited at the time some notoriety.—The Quartz Reduction Company is formed on the debris of the Agua Fria. The directors of this association have been in treaty for a considerable period with Mr. Squire, who professes to extract gold from the brown oxides of the quartz.—The offices of the Liberty are in Moorgate-street.—The Yala abstained from publishing any report beyond their prospectus.—The Victoria Mines never were in operation. They came out late, and sufficient money was not subscribed to work them.—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company have lately made a call on their shareholders of 2s. per share. Mr. Henry Hunter, the late superintendent, is now in a Government appointment at the Isle of Ascension.

IRON SMELTING.—In the Journal of Dec. 4 our correspondent will find an account of the quantity of coal used in the make of iron at Dudley. This appears in a lecture delivered by Dr. Perry at the Government School of Mines.

WOLFRAM ORES.—Some weeks since there were several communications relating to these ores, and the price per ton was spoken of. Can any of your correspondents inform me what is the appearance of the ore, and what it is used for?—INQUIRER.

WORTHINGTON MINING COMPANY.—I should like to be informed of the advantages anticipated to result to the shareholders from the purchase of the smelting-works. Where is the trade to make them profitable? Would it not have been a more rational proceeding to dispose of all the land for agricultural purposes, and confine our operations to working the Bruner Mine? Perhaps some one connected with the company may be sufficiently communicative to enlighten us on these matters.—J. L.

ASHBURNTON UNITED MINES.—Mr. N. Ennor again states that he will not reply to anonymous correspondents. He never writes without attaching his name, or hesitates to answer communications duly authenticated, but he declines answering letters the writers of which will not avow themselves.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA.—The "much ado" about the entry with false registration of certain shares of this company appears to have arisen from an inadvertence that might occur in any other properly constituted and well regulated corporation. An Act of Parliament prescribes a different *modus operandi* to that extant at time of the incorporation of the company. Under the provisions of the former Act it was not necessary that the books of the company should be provided with one column for the date of transfer, and another for the registration of shares, and that data in this case was, consequently, put in for date of transfer. As far as I can see, no injury resulted to the property of the shareholders. Suppose a stockbroker's client requires an advance. The stockbroker agrees to make that advance upon the shares of the company, but, at the same time, he does not want to go off the books. The client hands over the certificate of those shares, making the transfer in — date, to be filled in at any time. The recording of those shares, as I view it, although not in strict legal conformity with the provisions of the present Act, was in no way irregular, and could not interfere with the profits. It was unquestionably an inadvertence—an error which, although now remedied, could not affect the general interests of the proprietors.—A.

KENNEWAY POINT COPPER AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—"A Shareholder" wishes to know what has become of the company, its directors, and the capital subscribed?—*Carlisle*, Jan. 11.

THE LITTLE DOWN AND EBBW ROCKS MINERAL AND MINING COMPANY.—We are much obliged for your correspondent's letter from St. Austell, but wish to add to your statement that this company is an entirely new one, with new direction, and with a freehold estate four times larger than the property which it was proposed to work by a company twelve months since, with a capital of the same amount in 51 shares.—F. T. JENNINGS, Secretary, 74, King William-street, City, Jan. 14.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—Seeing a letter in your Journal of last week respecting Rosewarne United Mines by "A Shareholder" (Penzance), should he give his name I will answer, as I take but little notice of anonymous communications.—WM. HUTCHINGS.

LADY BERTHA MINE.—We have received several letters on the affairs of this mine, signed "W. Carter, Tavistock." The writer, after complaining of rejection, urgently pressing the insertion of one as an advertisement, we wrote to the address, explaining the personal style in which it was written would not allow of that, but if "Mr. Carter" would express his views less offensively we would publish them. That letter has been returned through the Post Office, marked "opened by W. Carter, not for him: owner not to be found." We record this fact to show the tricks to which some unprincipled persons will resort to annoy and injure persons and property.

LADY BERTHA MINE.—I do not like to answer any of your correspondents, except they attach their real name; therefore if "Check" will put his signature, I will then correct him in his error. If Capt. Clemo still adheres to the winze being worth only 4½ tons per fm., he is more than all out of the way.—JAS. METHERELL: Tavistock.

GOLDSCOPE MINING COMPANY.—We cannot publish the statement of Mr. John Frank. It is too much a detail of private grievance.

ASHBURNTON UNITED MINES.—A correspondent, "A Looker-on," in last week's Journal, intimated that the notice of these mines in my Review was written by Mr. Nicholas Ennor himself. This I beg to deny.—J. Y. WATSON.

MINING REVIEW.—Not having received the returns from South Caradon before Dec. 31, they were incorrectly given. Will you allow me to say, therefore, the returns were 4993 tons of copper, realising 51,106l., and dividends 13,824l.—J. Y. WATSON.

METAL TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.—In printing the return of imports last week an error was made in heading a column "silver ore" instead of "pig lead." No silver ore was imported last month, but several lots of pig lead and lead ore.

• The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. News men, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 15, 1859.

The future of BRITISH MINING, like that of the other elements of our national industry, cannot be, to any material extent, adversely effected by a continental war—a continental war, strictly speaking—that is one in which we are not bound to take part, a contention in which we are friends to all, aiders of none. Such will be our position in the event of hostilities between France and Austria. Sardinia and the revolutionists of the Italian States will, of course, become the active allies of the former power, with whom, although we have been united for the preservation of the Turkish empire from the encroachments of Russia, no policy now exists to induce us to join in the aggressive warfare which some predict as imminent, and to which it would really appear events are tending. Ominous words have been spoken by those who are supposed to hold the destinies of states and peoples in their hands, and we have only to quietly abide the issue. England will be merely a looker-on, and as such will have the best of the game, for she will be the more able to meet the demand for those materials which the contending nations may require, and mining would thus be called on to supply a vast variety of manufacture, and our iron and other metal trades would realise profits at war prices. Belgium, ever provident in commercial enterprise, is, we learn from an authentic source, even now doing something more than merely watching the aspect of affairs, and that impetus which her iron interest received from the suggestions of the Duc de BRABANT, with reference to the arm-trade with Japan, will be still more increased by the warlike indications discernable in the policy of France and Sardinia.

We some time since spoke a word of warning to those who might possibly be inclined to speculate in foreign mining enterprise, and events are proving, and we believe will still further prove, the soundness of our views. And now—pretending, however, to no more foresight than our neighbours—we suggest to our mining and metal interests a careful estimate of the chances which will probably soon occur in their favour, and which should be promptly and wisely anticipated.

The Mining Reviews which appeared in the two last Journals give a pretty fair state of British Mining at the present moment. The report of Mr. WATSON in the first, and that of Mr. MURCHISON in the second instance, may be relied on; and although the latter gives a sum total of 338,031l. 4s. as the dividends paid on British and Irish mines for 1858, against 467,122l. in the preceding year, the decrease being 129,090l. 16s., still it points through this gloomy fact to improvement in the mines generally. Nevertheless there is the decrease staring in our faces, and the mining community should in justice to itself endeavour to account for it. Consequents are best remedied by well considering the causes; some of those causes are apparent enough, being referable to the general commercial depression which, with very slight intermission, existed throughout the past year; but others are more complicated, and more difficult of solution. They have to be sought through various phases of management jealously guarded, through prejudices of very ancient stamp, and are not unfrequently traceable to the sordid and grasping acquisitiveness of shareholders, who rather than expend a portion of dividends, or subscribe a necessary amount to ensure a perspective good, continue at old and attenuated workings, in opposition to the reasoning and counsel of the experienced and scientific, thus leaving the richest ground unexplored, and, in inflicting losses and disappointments on themselves, injure the prestige of the whole mining interest of the country.

Without an expenditure sufficient to develop the resources indicated in a mineralised tract, how can shareholders expect a prosperous issue? Wonders do certainly occur in mining, but we are not inclined to think that miracles will ever be wrought in the favour of those who will not help themselves. The waiters on mere chances, on the turning up of a fortunate card, are the most contemptible gamblers in the world; and yet to such fatuity we have but too often to attribute the ill-success of mine adventure. Those of the public who invest in mining should remember that a science is now being brought to bear on this industry which diminishes the risk to the ordinary commercial scale, and that such science should be employed, and if employed, supported in its action and influence—supported perseveringly, with decision and liberality. If so rational a course were even for one year strictly adhered to, we venture to say the items on the Dividend List would show an increase, instead of a decrease, and the present progressive and speculative mines would enhance considerably the mining interest of the United Kingdom. Quoting from Mr. MURCHISON'S Review—"There is every probability of 1859 proving a very successful year for the mining interest. Those who make a judicious selection will

most likely find their investments greatly increased in value during the year, independent of dividends received."

With regard to the Coal Trade, the cessation of those differences which existed so injuriously to colliers and coalmasters, cannot fail to be favourably felt, not only by them, but by the public; and the year opens for the iron trade with the most cheering prospects. Independent of the orders anticipated from Australia and India, we are led to believe that certain railway projections, directly communicating between the several military depôts and most important military stations with the main lines throughout the country, are contemplated by the Government; and as the fortification of our seaboard is a necessity which is every hour becoming more apparent, and at meeting which no Government dare hesitate, it is evident such communications from the coast to the interior will absorb a vast amount of iron, and tax profitably the energies of the trade. While this arrangement would serve a twofold purpose, that of facilitating the concentrations of military force promptly at any given time, and in doing away by the rapid transmission of troops with the billeting system—for the men need not alight from the cars except in the barracks for which they are destined—a great boon would be conferred on the country, and a great cause of demoralisation in the army effectively removed.

There is no doubt a great deal to be expected in the way of demand for rails from India, but we are not among those who are sanguine of any immediate orders of importance. It must not be lost sight of that although the subjugation of the country is being rapidly achieved, it will require some time before the people can calm down to the just appreciation of the innovating influences of commercial traffic, for by such alone can national prejudices and the errors of caste be dissipated. And until there are unmistakable evidences of an industrial spirit having infused itself into the Oriental character, there will be no guarantee for the investment of capital, and a great difficulty will be experienced in the home market by the promoters of eastern railway enterprise. All this is but a natural consequence, but one which it is to be hoped will gradually and effectually be removed.

While on this subject, it is interesting to remark that other branches of our commerce are fated to be fostered in our eastern possessions. The growth of flax and cotton will be promoted in every possible manner; and, lastly, agriculture is to be encouraged by every means within the power of the Imperial Government. This policy will, it is obvious, more than any other, induce habits of industry and commerce in the people; while the introduction of railroads, by facilitating the traffic of the interior, will in time consolidate the various peoples into one vast and industrial community. The cultivation of cotton in India will, it needs scarcely be remarked, render us less dependent on American supplies; and that of flax will promptly supply the increasing demands of our home manufacture.

Commerce, calling for rapid transmission of products, will in due course bring Indian railway enterprise on the market; and the iron trade of this country may, with every assurance of prosperity, look forward to a long period of an enduring and active Oriental demand upon its resources.

We referred some time ago to the formation of an influential company in Piedmont, the VICTOR EMANUEL MINING COMPANY, whose prospectus will be found in the Journal of this day. They have a large field of mining ground, granted to them by the KING OF SARDINIA in perpetuity. The report from the mines, which accompanies the prospectus, shows that the explorations are already in an advanced state, and must be considered as putting the great value of the property beyond doubt. The lode of Megiandona, a very large one, on which the principal operations are carried on, is stated to contain in several parts from 2 to 5 tons of rich yellow copper ore per fm., and it is confidently expected that large shipments of ore will be commenced during this year. The position of the mines on the River Tore, in the Val d'Ossola, is also all that can be desired, as arrangements have already been made with the Government railroads, and at Genoa, through which the ores can be forwarded at a price not to exceed 38s. per ton from the mines to Swansea. For the transport of the ores from the mines to the shipping place a substantial carriage road has been constructed. The resources of the mines have been, so far, developed at a considerable cost by a few gentlemen, whose faith in the productiveness of the lodes, and in the great value of the enterprise, is shown through the fact that they have consented to take in payment of the whole property a number of shares in the company, without demanding to be reimbursed for any part of their outlay in money. A remarkable feature in these mines is, that steam machinery for the raising of the ore, &c., will never be required, as the lode, which traverses a high mountain, over which it has been traced for many hundred fathoms, can be opened by a series of levels and cross-cuts; and as the present workings are at only a very small elevation from the plain, snow and ice will never interfere with the mining operations.

In addition to the copper ore, the same lode contains a large quantity of nickeliferous magnetic pyrites, of which a great number of tons have already been extracted, which the company intend to concentrate at a future day into nickel matt, through smelting operations of a similar process to that now practised at the neighbouring establishment of the celebrated and rich nickel mines of Varallo. At present the workings are, however, chiefly directed to the opening of the great resources of the property for copper ore, which occurs in an unusual state of massiveness, and a great portion of which is of a high percentage. A bunch of it now standing in a winze which is being sunk from the main level to a lower one is stated to contain from 4 to 5 tons of copper ore per fm. of lode. The assay of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, made upon the ore derived from this bunch, shows it to contain more than 20 per cent. of fine copper.

The geological formation in which these lodes occur is in many respects a highly interesting one, and is particularly so from its resemblance to that in which the immense deposits of copper in the old and celebrated mines of Fahln, in Sweden, and in the Rammelsberg, of Germany, are found. The ores at Megiandona occur at the junction of the oldest slates with an immense dyke of eruptive rock, which can be traced from Bareno, on the Lago Maggiore, as far south as Biella.

As Piedmont, although one of the most liberal countries of the Continent, has received but little attention for its mineral resources latterly, if we except the gold mining operations in the Val Anzasca, which have been continued since the times of the Romans, we look forward with much interest to the developments to be made through the explorations of the Victor Emanuel Mining Company, which, under the present management at home and at the mines, can hardly fail to be satisfactory to the shareholders. Regular reports from the mines will appear hereafter in our columns devoted to the interests of foreign mines, among which we soon expect to see the Victor Emanuel occupying a high rank.

Capitalists have seldom to regret their connection with mining enterprise when the mines proposed to be worked are situated in well-known districts, and managed by practical men; and the chief cause of complaints being occasionally heard that mining is a dangerous and unprofitable undertaking is that the money is expended in the development of districts where the character of the ground and the richness of the mineral produced has all to be learned. From time immemorial Cornwall has been considered highly favoured, and the Redruth district is certainly not amongst the least valuable localities in the county; so that investment in a mine adventure in that neighbourhood could not be considered as a rash or dangerous speculation, and from what transpired at the meeting of the adventurers in the Old Tolgus UNITED MINES, on Wednesday, it would appear evident that all concerned have reason to congratulate themselves upon their connection with the undertaking.

This mine, like most other young mines, has doubtless had difficulties to contend with, but we trust the adventurers have now passed over the roughest part of their journey, and that henceforth their course will be free from impediment. It will be recollected that during the crisis of 1857 Mr. RICHARD TREDINNICK, the purser, and largest shareholder in the mine, was compelled to surrender 41 of his shares in the adventure to the company, although on these 41 shares he had paid no less a sum than 1640l. (this surrender, through the opposition of some of the shareholders, was never accepted); and perhaps the most interesting circumstance at the meeting on Wednesday was the announcement of the fact that Mr. TREDINNICK had liquidated all his obligations to the company, and that a resolution of his co-adventurers was necessary to authorise the cancellation of the bond he had so honourably discharged.

The reports of the captain of the mines were fully corroborated by those of the agents sent by several of the more influential shareholders to inspect; and this, coupled with the passing of a resolution by which ample funds for working the mine will be provided, without falling too heavily upon the general body of shareholders, fully justifies, we think, the conclusion we have drawn. The quantity and value of the mineral sold from the mines has hitherto been comparatively unimportant, but it is con-

dered to have been quite sufficient to prove the similarity of the country and lodes to those of adjoining, and what have afforded ample evidence of being immensely rich, mines. In our endeavour, then, to advocate legitimate mining, and to aid by every means in our power the fullest development of the mineral resources of our country, we cannot but wish the adventurers in the mines in question that success which they appear so well to deserve.

QUICKSILVER IN INDIA.

Some excitement has been created in the Madras Presidency by a report that quicksilver has been found at Cannanore, within the precincts of the fort. At first the most contradictory rumours were circulated in favour of the discovery and against it, some going the length of asserting that there was only the quicksilver from a broken barometer. The Madras Government, however, directed enquiries to be made, and on Oct. 18 an official report was received from Brigadier Fitzgerald, commanding Malabar and Canara. The subject was considered of such interest that communications took place between the authorities by telegraph. The discovery was made accidentally towards the end of September, and on Sept. 23 directions were given by the Government that the necessary exploration should be made. There was, however, great difficulty in obtaining stone-cutters, or quarrymen, and it was not till the beginning of October that excavations were begun. The top soil was cleared away to get at the main rock, which is laterite; and the cutting of the rock itself was so troublesome, that at the latest date but little progress had been made. The laterite is ferruginous, and of the very hardest formation, arranged in irregular blocks. In this the quicksilver is found disseminated in small cells, in a native state, but in some parts incorporated, as it were, with the laterite. The researches, however, have been sufficient to dispose of the notion that the quicksilver could have been introduced extraneously, for it was found enclosed in the middle of what appeared externally sound blocks of laterite.

Two small samples had been sent in to the Government,—one showing a fluvial which had filled with native quicksilver, and another a specimen of its incorporation with the laterite. According to the opinion of Indian authorities, this discovery is of scientific interest, as no instance has been known in that country of the discovery of any metal in the laterite formation. M. Hayes, late French Governor of Mahé, a gentleman of local reputation, considers this discovery as the more remarkable because the quicksilver is pure. As to the commercial value, it is difficult to form an opinion as yet, but most commonly native quicksilver formations are not so productive as cinnabar and the mineralised formations. The matter will, however, be ascertained, as Brigadier Fitzgerald has left Colonel Lucas in charge of the operations, with directions to cut up the whole portion of the bed of laterite uncovered, and to give a complete report as early a period as possible. India has many indications of quicksilver, and it is very desirable that discoveries made should be prosecuted, as any increase of the supplies is requisite for local commercial purposes.

THE MINING AND SMELTING INTERESTS OF CHILE.

VALPARAISO, NOV. 15, 1858.—The political horizon is still agitated, but a greater feeling of security prevails. The general conviction is that the danger of a revolution has passed over, but great bitterness of feeling prevails. A time like this of general distress, affecting the mining and commercial interests, is one of great trial for Chile. Hitherto the continuous prosperity of the country has given a preponderance to the wealthy classes, and a preference for the fruits of industry, and Chile has presented a better aspect than other South American countries, but it is not without elements of danger. In the agricultural regions are wild gauchos, and in the mining districts a class of men whose life is one of labour and privation, accompanied by alternations of gambling enjoyment. Now, unfortunately, the colleges have turned out a supply of young lawyers, eager to display their school rhetoric, and ambitious to hold the reins of Government. They have a dangerous population to work upon, and the officers of the army afford them another field for ambitious intrigues. The elevation of a President from a peaceful pursuit to the direction of the State does not tend to confirm tranquillity. The officers and ex-officers look with no favourable eye on the only Government which is not held by their class, and every lawyer in the country is prompted to look for the highest positions in the State. The personal probity of the President and his ally is generally acknowledged, but their monopoly of power, and their desire to perpetuate this monopoly, are viewed with an evil eye by numerous personal antagonists. Hence society is disturbed.

Commercial affairs are affected by various evil influences. The state of politics to which we have referred is one, the repeated depression of the mining interests is another, and the reaction consequent on the European and American monetary panic is there felt later. There is scarcely a branch of trade which does not exhibit depression, and now the import returns begin to show a considerable diminution.

Mining news is scarce, because it is unfavourable. New mines are discovered in every direction, but the bad price of copper, and the general failure of silver, discourage capitalists, and the mining explorers and adventurers, being generally destitute of means, are altogether dependent on the commercial classes for the advance of capital. The copper interests are in a most deplorable state, the fall in England and want of confidence limiting operations. At Valparaiso little is doing in bar-copper, but the supply of copper from the stoppage of the smelting works was short. A lot of 40 tons sold before the arrival of the mail for the price which should be advised was quoted \$18 37c., cash, but no other transactions have been effected, and buyers offer only \$17 50c., cash. At Caldera shipment of ores and manufacture of copper are slack. The Copiapo Company's smelting works are being proceeded with steadily, under the care of Mr. Thomas, but smelting is retarded from the want of sulphurets of good quality, which are very dear. Most of the other works are doing little or nothing. The Mexican and South American Company's works were making their last shipment of ores, and it is supposed nothing will be done for some time. The exports from Caldera in the last fortnight of October were—To England, Governor, 160 tons silver ores, and 325 tons copper ores; Clada, 2720 lbs. bar silver; Orion, 80 tons copper ores; Mindanao, 26 tons silver ores, 77 tons silver and copper regulus, and 48 tons copper ores; Don Ricardo, 350 tons silver ores; and to the United States, the Magellan, 473 lbs. bar silver, 190 tons bar copper, and 300 tons copper ores. There were loading for England—the Georgiana, Mangostia, Atahualpa, Lanercoast, Lady Ebrington, Santiago, Casiterida, and William Marsland; and to the United States—the Astrea, S. H. Watermann, and James Chester; and to Hamburg the El Dorado. In the Coquimbo district everything tends to depression. The Mexican and South American Company's works at Herradura are now thrown out of blast, and the stock is being cleared off, while nothing is known of the intentions of the new owners as to the working.

The officers and hands are discharged, and those who have not returned are dispersed throughout the country. The Roderick Dhu is shipping the last cargo. Mr. Lambert's works are slack, and he is shipping ores. The Chilean Company, at Guyacan, are very slack; the proprietor, Mr. Armenteta, having, it is understood, directed the manager, Mr. Alison, to reduce his purchases of ores, and discontinue the shipment of copper to England. The Guyacan copper is now being sold on the coast. The working of Guyacan is being still further reduced by Mr. Armenteta shipping his ores, instead of smelting them in his own works. It is currently reported that on the conclusion of Mr. Alison's engagement, Mr. Armenteta will appoint his nephew, or Mr. Alfred Sinclair, to be manager, if the works are continued. Mr. Joaquin Edwards's works are going on, but purchases are conducted with great caution. Mr. O'Valle purchases for his new works, but is indisposed to push his operations. Great expectations are entertained from the Coquimbo Railway, for which arrangements are being made in England, and the commencement of which at an early date is expected. An important discovery of a copper mine of very high ley has been made to the north-east of the city of La Serena, near the Cordillera. Smelting labour is moderate, through the number of hands on the market.

English coal is scarce and dear, and this is an impediment to smelting operations, but the Chilean mines are doing well. English coal is quoted at \$10 to \$12, but a sale has taken place at \$14 50c. for a superior quality. Lotee coal has been \$5, and at Valparaiso and coast \$7 50c. Cannel coal, in honour, \$4 50c.

From La Plata provinces most favourable accounts are received of the Canada Honda gold diggings, in the province of St. Louis. The earnings are very good, and the town is rapidly increasing. Messrs. Zuñiga, Rodriguez, and Co., who work silver and copper mines in the neighbour-

hood, have set up reduction works at Canada Honda. They likewise propose to work the old gold mine of Carolina in the neighbourhood; and Messrs. Cortes, Funes, and Co., are setting up works at the old mines of Pinedos.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JAN. 13.—The copper standard last week—the first sale for the new year—made a very encouraging advance of 3*l*, thus raising the standard higher than it was in any part of 1858, except in the month of February in that year, when the price of cake copper was 126*l* per ton. The smelters seem to be working upon lower profits than they have done for some years past. The biddings at the ticketing last week were so strong on the part of the old companies, that the younger firms purchased very little. It is said that there is not the same degree of cordial understanding now between the old companies as existed prior to the death of Mr. Michael Williams. This may be so, but it is not likely that differences will long exist when they find them affecting their pocket interests. At the same time the competition of the new firms must work well for the miners. It would appear that last week they had no expectation of such a rise in the standard, and, therefore, their bids were generally so much under the mark that they got very little ore.

The rise in the price of tin is very encouraging for the shareholders in tin mines, who are looking forward with confidence to a prosperous year. The prices of shares in tin mines that are at all doing well are consequently on the advance. Lead is also firmer, and prices likely to increase.

A fair amount of business has been doing in mine shares. West Setons are firm, at about 305*l*. Alfred Consols shares have had an upward tendency, in consequence of the discovery in the back of the 130 on the south lode. Grambler shares have been in request. East Bassets seem to have reached their highest point for the present. Copper Hill is looking very promising for a mine in the part of the sett where they are now working. Rosewarne shares have lately advanced, in consequence of the mine looking better. West Damsels are about 65*l*. At East Tolgus there is a good bunch of ore in the back of the 22, but the levels are evidently not deep enough. Great South Tolgus is in an improving state. Old Tolgus is looking very promising, and attracting more attention. Great Wheel Busy has an encouraging lode in the 90 and 100 east. Wheel Providence is doing well, and the shares firm. Wheel Margarets are about 66*l*. Boiling Well has an exceedingly promising lode in the shaft. Angarrack Consols has a good sett and very promising lode, but the workings require more depth. North Rosekare shares are about 22*l*. Wheel Budnick is doing well, and shares have lately advanced to 14*l*. At Pendennis Consols the 82 and 94 north are productive, and the mine has improved.

Since the above was written intelligence has been received in Cornwall of the advance of copper 3*l* per lb., and of cake and tile copper to 112*l* 10s. per ton. This is no more than was anticipated; but it will give increased firmness to the share market, as holding out an assurance that the copper standard will maintain its present position.

The discovery of silver gossan in North and West Dolcoath, and East Rosewarne, should draw the attention of mine agents to the qualities of gossans in other mines. Probably, in other localities the gossans, on examination, might be found valuable.

There is one mining subject that has not lately been referred to, and that is the rating of mines. Another session of Parliament will soon commence; but it may possibly happen that the Legislature will be so much occupied by reform and other measures of importance, that Mr. Kendall will not have much opportunity for pushing forward his pet measure for the rating of mines. It is rather remarkable that at the recent farmers' meeting at Callington, of which reports appeared in the local papers, Mr. Kendall said nothing about the rating of mines, although it is a subject that is always palatable to the agriculturists. May we infer from this that he has dropped the proposition for the present? If there should be an election at any time this year, it would be very inconvenient to have the opposition of the miners, either in East or West Cornwall, on account of a candidate being active in endeavouring to rate the mines.

The Cornwall Railway, from Plymouth to Truro, is making good progress, and begins to look as if it would really be opened in about three months. After the country has been waiting so many years for this result, it seems difficult to believe that it is at last to be brought to pass. The benefit it will confer on the industrial interests of the county can scarcely be calculated, but the impression of intelligent persons is that it will give a considerable impulse to the mining and agriculture of the county. The visits of mine shareholders to the mining districts of East and West Cornwall will be very frequent, from London and other parts of the kingdom; and these personal visits will impart more confidence in this species of property than it has hitherto received in some quarters.

A county meeting is about to be held in connection with the Falmouth Docks. The requisition for the purpose has been numerous signed by influential persons throughout the county; and this important scheme, calculated to benefit not only Falmouth, but the whole of West Cornwall, is now in a fair way of realisation, and every Cornishman wishes it success.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JAN. 13.—The Coal and Iron Trades here show signs of increased vitality. Coal freights to London are considerably higher, being 6s. to 6s. 9d. per ton. At the great iron works at Consett a good business is being done. The ironstone is brought from the Cleveland district, and the coal is worked on the spot. The suitability of this coal for the purpose of manufacturing iron has always been well spoken of, and it is worked extremely cheap—as low as 2s. or 2s. 6d. per ton; so that if the price of iron should range at all favourably, this great scheme has a very good chance of being successful, and by it the parties will succeed in partly, if not entirely, redeeming their fallen fortunes in connection with the District Bank. There can be little doubt that the loss at these works formerly was caused by the working of the clay ironstone on the premises at a serious loss. About 5000 men are employed at those works alone; and in the immediate district about 30,000 inhabitants are located within a circle of four or five miles in diameter; it is, therefore, one of the busiest hives of industry in the North, and we hope that its future may be prosperous.

At the Birtley Iron Works, which is an old established concern on a small scale, the works are more active than at any former period. At present only two furnaces are in blast, one being out of blast. It is intended, however, to commence with the building of two additional furnaces immediately. This company have large collieries on the spot, so that a plentiful supply of coal is at hand at a cheap rate. Until a recent date the iron ore was brought from Whitby into the Tyne by shipping, and conveyed to the works by means of the company's private line. It now, however, comes direct from the Cleveland district by the railway, thus ensuring a plentiful supply, and of a better quality than formerly.

At the Washington Collieries a good business is being done, two pits being in full work, producing each 400 tons of coal per day. The second shaft is an old one, reopened a short time ago; and great difficulties were encountered in opening it, owing to the large quantity of water met with. The expense was great, but a considerable quantity of excellent whole coal existed contiguous to the shaft, and this has now been reached, and the colliery got into full working order, so that all former difficulties are now overcome.

The works at the Springwell Colliery are very active. A first-class gas coal is produced at these works, for which contracts are generally taken by London gas companies, which keep the works going the whole year.

A course of instruction is about to be given by Mr. Beauland—a gentleman, we believe, every way qualified for the task—in engineering, &c., in Newcastle and Durham. This is with the sanction of the Warden of Durham University and Mr. Nicholas Wood. The classes will meet in Newcastle, in rooms adjoining those of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers. The course of instruction will extend over three years, and embrace mathematics, surveying, levelling, mechanics, pneumatics, &c. It is intended for young men who are preparing themselves for the mining profession, civil engineering, &c. It will be seen at once that the subjects to be taught are of immense importance to miners, &c.; but the terms (4 guineas per term, or 12 guineas per annum) will place it beyond the reach of many who require such a course of instruction very much indeed. Let us hope that it will only be the prelude to something on a more extended scale, and that we shall ere long see inaugurated something in the shape of a mining school or college, which would confer great benefits on the mining community.

An inquest was held at Trimdon, on Wednesday week, on the body of

Robert Clark, a miner, aged 48 years. The deceased was engaged on the previous Sunday, with two other men, fixing a cradle in the shaft, for the purpose of allowing the mason to build a partition. He slid down a chain into the cradle, when, in consequence of the keep which held the winch in its position having slipped, both he and the cradle were precipitated down the shaft, a depth of 20 fathoms, which caused his death about two hours afterwards.—On Thursday afternoon last John Lilley, aged 16, was riding on some tubs in Bebside Colliery, when, leaning carelessly to one side, he came violently in contact with a prop, against which he became so tightly jammed that the further progress of the tubs was stopped. His screams brought assistance, but it was some time before he could be extricated. He was taken home, where he expired the same night.—A singular accident occurred at the Team Colliery, on Monday last, which caused serious damage in the shaft, and to the cages, &c., but was, fortunately, not attended with any loss of life. The engine was drawing coals, and the wind, being very high when the cage arrived at the surface and its weight rested on the keeps, blew the slack rope off the sheave, and when the cage was again started on its descent the jerk broke the rope, and the cage went down to the bottom of the shaft, causing considerable damage. This accident points clearly enough to the necessity for binding the pit-ropes on those sheaves, or so confining them as to prevent them being blown off in this manner by a high wind.

Two magnificent engines and carriages have been built by Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle, for the Pacha of Egypt. They are decorated in beautiful style, from designs by Mr. Digby Wyatt. The principal panel in the design is made by the leaves and flowers of the beautiful plant called the "Lily of the Nile." In the construction of the Pavilion engine several new arrangements have been introduced, designed by Mr. Weallens. The total cost of the engines and carriages will be from 6000*l*. to 7000*l*. A trial has been made on the North-Eastern Railway of one of the engines, and a speed of 66 miles per hour was attained. These engines and carriages are splendid specimens of the work that can be executed at the engine building works on the Tyne.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JAN. 13.—No change of moment has taken place in the Iron and Coal trades since our last. The dullness usually met with at this season of the year is noticeable now, and the past week has been a very quiet one. Prices have undergone no alteration, and freights are pretty nearly the same as last quoted. Some little effect has been produced by the rumours of war; but the opinion here, generally, is that the cloud will pass away without resulting in the evil consequences anticipated by some. A rupture with France would, unquestionably, seriously injure many of our ironmasters; but at present there is little ground for entertaining expectations of any such event.

The Coal trade is somewhat unsettled still; but one or two fresh Government contracts have caused a little more animation. The export business is not on a very large scale at present, and the low freights give rise to numerous complaints. The port of Newport is more dull at this moment than that of Cardiff.

The absence of colliery accidents in Monmouthshire of late corroborates the accounts which have reached us respecting the vigilance which is now being used by the underground agents attached to the various properties. The regulations in accordance with Act of Parliament are more carefully enforced now than at any previous time; and we have recently seen instances where really every precaution is adopted against those explosions of fire-damp to which so many lives have been sacrificed. Violation of the rules is now generally followed by instant dismissal, and in some cases the offender is taken before the magistrates, in order that the example shall be brought home more unmistakably to the other men. The good effect of this course has been already felt, and we trust we shall not again have to record such disasters as those at Cymmer and Cwmillery. It is astonishing, however, to observe the recklessness of some of the colliers themselves with regard to their own safety. They will smoke furtively, even in the most dangerous veins, whenever an opportunity presents itself, and an instance of this description occurred, it will be remembered, not long ago, at the Risca Collieries. It is impossible to avoid accidents entirely until the men co-operate with their agents, but a rigorous enforcement of the rules—and, where these are infringed, of the law—will do much to remove the evils so long complained of.

We stated last week that a deputation of the tradesmen of Tredegar had waited on the manager of the works, Mr. R. P. Davies, for the purpose of requesting him to reduce the present "long pays." Mr. Davies promised to consider the question, and since then the deputation have again waited on him. It was explained to them that if pays of six or seven weeks were adopted the workmen only lost about four days in the quarter, whereas with pays of four or five weeks they lost seven days, thus reducing their wages in effect nearly 75 per cent. The deputation, however, did not coincide with these views, and Mr. Davies ultimately consented, after the present quarter, to give weekly draws in cash as heretofore, and to make settlements every five weeks.

The certificate meeting *In re* Thomas Nicholson, coal merchant of Lydney, Forest of Dean, took place on Wednesday at Bristol. Mr. Abbot, on the part of the assignees, did not offer any specific opposition, being willing to leave the whole case in the hands of the Court. On the application of Mr. Bagley, who appeared for three creditors, representing in the aggregate 1170*l*., the certificate meeting was adjourned for three months, it being arranged that an enquiry into the partnership accounts should be in the meantime conducted by the assignees.

A company is in course of formation, under the title of the Little Down and Ebbor Rocks Mineral and Mining Company, the object being to work the minerals in property situated in the Mendip hills, near Bristol. The capital is proposed to be raised in 50,000 shares, of 1*l*. each.

At the Bryn Colliery, Margam, Glamorganshire, a man has been killed by falling off some trams, which afterwards ran over him and crushed him severely. At the Risca Colliery, recently, a haulier met with a like death.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JAN. 13.—The quarterly meetings of the Ironmasters' Association are being held during this week, commencing yesterday (Wednesday), at Wolverhampton, and the meeting to-day being at Birmingham. The feeling at these meetings was of a very favourable character. Whilst the opinion was pretty general that an effort had been made to make a little too much of the improvement recently experienced in the trade, it was agreed on all hands that there was a decided change for the better, that a steady increase in orders was experienced, and that the smaller makers, who have been selling below the trade prices, are gradually raising their rates as near the fixed standard as the quality of the iron they produce justifies. On the other hand, the opinion appeared to be universal that there was nothing in the position of the trade which would justify, at present, an advance upon the rates fixed last autumn. The increasing competition which South Staffordshire has to encounter from the growth of new iron-making districts is regarded as affording abundant reason for condemning such a step, as calculated to arrest that degree of improvement which has been already felt. A circular was issued by Lord Ward at the latter part of last week announcing an advance of 10s. per ton on the prices which the Association had, during the previous week, resolved not to depart from, but this step is only regarded as one of not a few instances in which those who manage his lordship's business transactions seek to show their disregard of the general opinion of the trade. The announcement is not regarded as really amounting to anything, as it is generally believed that Lord Ward's make for the next two months is sold, in many instances at very low rates, and, therefore, that this announcement simply means that he is careless about having more orders for the present. Pig-iron is firm, but little remains to be sold during the present quarter. On the whole, the trade presents a healthy and hopeful aspect, and, probably, by the close of the quarter an advance of 10s. per ton may be justified, should the threatening complications in Northern Italy not serve to affect the course of trade.

Amongst the thick-coal colliers there is a somewhat uneasy feeling, and the promoters of the late strike are using all their efforts to induce the men to give notice for an advance of 6d. per day. It seems hardly likely that this will be done as yet, as the sufferings induced by the late strike, which caused remarkably little inconvenience to ironmasters in the present state of trade, are not yet forgotten or, indeed, recovered from. At the close of the present quarter there may be hope for such an advance; but it must

be remembered that iron is now lower by 10s. per ton than when the reductions were made in wages.

In the Hardware Trades of South Staffordshire, whilst there is no remarkable activity, except in one or two branches, there is a steady trade doing. The Scotch demand, which was exceedingly dull during the whole of last year, is reviving; the way in which the call of 100% per share on the shareholders of the Western Bank has been met having inspired hope and confidence, by proving that the extent of that calamity has at length been fully disclosed. The tin and copper trades are active, as is the brass foundry trade. In some branches of the lock trade there is a scarcity of orders, but in others, especially the best cabinet locks, an active demand is experienced. Accounts are very well paid, and even fears of war on the Continent fail to dim the hope which is entertained of a good trade during 1859. The advances in the price of tin and copper were generally expected; and a further advance, especially in tin, is regarded as probable.

The deplorable accident, by which three men were killed last week by the breaking of a winding-chain in one of the shafts of the Osier Bed Colliery, near this town, has been the subject of enquiry before a coroner's jury during the week. From the report of the Government Inspector, Mr. Longridge, and the other evidence adduced, it appears that the shaft was one of four situated in different directions, and at considerable distances, the chains for which were worked by one engine and one engine-man, which Mr. Longridge regarded as being fraught with danger. The chain was what is called a three-link—that is, a chain formed of three independent sets of links, parallel to each other, and united by blocks of wood passing through every alternate series of links, and hence often called a wood chain. This kind of chain Mr. Longridge (as Mr. Brough, the late Inspector did) regarded as the safest kind of chain that could be used, but he thought a wire or hemp rope still safer. In examining the links which broke, he found that whilst the iron composing the vertical parts exhibited an excellent fibre, the horizontal parts on which the next links hung were crystalline, the change in the structure of the iron being doubtless owing to the percussive action of the links upon each other, which it has been demonstrated is, if long continued, sufficient to alter the molecular character of iron, and to convert it from the fibrous into the crystalline state. This liability must evidently greatly detract from the value of the chains. The immediate cause of the accident, however, appears to have been that the pulley-frame was forced out of the perpendicular, and the chain fell over the edge and got jammed between the axle and the pulley, the sudden jerk causing all the links to snap. Mr. Williams, the ground bailiff, attributed the alteration of the position of the pulley-frame to the practice, which once nearly cost him his life, and for which he had discharged many men, of drawing the skip to the side of the shaft instead of pushing the runner over the pit's mouth, and so lowering it upon it. He said he had ordered all the flanges and the pulleys to be raised since the accident. It appeared that several colliers had complained of the position of the pulley-frame before the accident, and that the carpenter was instructed to alter it, but it was not done. Only nine days before the chain snapped, all the links breaking. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," without any further remark.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JAN. 12.—Now that we have got fairly into the new year, and the quarterly meetings of the iron trade have terminated, increased buoyancy has begun to be manifested in several departments of the business. It is feared, however, that the unsettled state of foreign politics will have a depressing effect on iron for shipment. For merchant bars there is a fair demand, sheets and plates are in more general request, whilst for railway iron-work there is a briskness in the demand which has not been experienced for some time past. The railway spring trade is also active. There is a general feeling of confidence amongst the trade, which is highly satisfactory.

The Coal Trade is as brisk as when we last noticed it, and though the supplies have been augmented at many of the large collieries, the demand continues unabated. At Staveley, near Chesterfield, the extensive works of Mr. Barrow, the new Hollingwood Pit has been got down to the coal, and is now yielding its regular supply. The Seymour Pit is also making much progress in the operation of sinking; an engine has been put down, a line of railway attached to the pit from the main line of the Midland, and other preparations made, when the coal is reached for mining on an extensive scale. We also understand, on good authority, that about 300 cottages for the workmen are about to be erected on the North Country principle, one storey in height, with a suitable plot of garden ground to each, to enable the collier to cultivate his own cabbages and potatoes. We hope that care will be taken to have them detached. The great inconvenience of colliers' dwellings hitherto has been the unseemly manner in which all the houses have been crowded together.

We have prepared the reader on several previous occasions with the announcement that early in the new year the three new blast furnaces at the Dunston and Barlow Company's Works at Sheepbridge, near Chesterfield, have been blown in, and to-morrow (Friday), the stacks are to be tapped; the barrels of the proprietors are to be "tapped" also, and their corporations blown out by a sumptuous entertainment to celebrate the event.

We also learn it is intended to erect a large iron foundry in Chesterfield. These and other indications afford proof of the increase which is taking place in the development of the mineral wealth of Derbyshire.

The Butterley Company, near Ripley, are very actively employed with some large contracts.

A new mining company has been formed, called the Roland Mining Company, to work a mine which gives great promise of becoming a rich adventure. The 1000 shares (1s.) are being rapidly taken up, and from all we can learn, and from the opinions of mineral agents who have inspected the property, we have no doubt it will prove a very promising and valuable mine in a short space of time. A new shaft has been sunk about 10 fathoms by the present proprietor, who is subscribing for 200 shares himself, and there is a large mountain of the refuse of the old miners, which is now being let to be re-dressed at a profit.

The Mill Dam Company are progressing satisfactorily, and no doubt is now entertained of this being a first-class mine, and yielding good returns.

We visited North Derbyshire Mine, on Tuesday, and can state that everything is being put forward very satisfactorily, and the engine is expected to "go" in about a week. Everything about the place is having a finish put upon it, and in looking over the works one cannot but express regret that some enterprising and persevering director or shareholder did not drive the directors into doing what they now have done some two years ago, instead of the smashing, and stopping, and repairing which were continually being done at Wren Park.

EXTRAORDINARY GETTINGS.—At St Ives Consols, in seven days of the last week in December, two men and two boys broke and sent to grass the enormous quantity of 12 tons of tin (4000. worth), by which they netted 200l. odd, and the pitch let again to six hands for January month, at about *serenipence* in the pound—a tribute at which they will realise good wages.

MR. THORNTON J. HERAPATH.—Intelligence was received in Bristol on Tuesday of the death, by drowning, of Mr. Thornton J. Herapath, F.R.S., third son of Mr. William Herapath, the celebrated analytical chemist. The deceased had been for some time engaged as the chief chemical officer of the Mexican and South American Smelting Company, and was on his return from Herradura, Chili, when in lat. 8 north, 31 west, by some accident he fell overboard, and, although a buoy was almost immediately thrown to him, and a boat was lowered for the purpose of rescuing him, he sank and rose no more. He was very short-sighted, and it is supposed he could not see the buoy. Mr. Thornton Herapath was a gentleman of high scientific attainments, and his contributions to various periodicals in this country, as well as lectures delivered in his native city and elsewhere, won him a distinguished place among the chemists of England, and ultimately obtained for him the appointment which he had just vacated. He was the inventor of some patented processes for sewage manure, and the originator of various improvements. As a toxicologist he was remarkable for his zeal and industry, but there were few branches of chemistry he had not followed with perseverance and with a spirit of original enquiry. No complete collection of his scientific memoirs has yet been published. His journal of his voyage to Chili was printed in a Bristol paper.

EBBW VALE COKE.—We learn that although the Seend iron ore (Wiltshire) would not work with coke made from Radstock coals, still the neighbouring works at Westbury, by using Ebbw Vale coke and coal in equal proportions, make good grey iron. The Seend Iron Company intend using Cwmtillery coke and coal mixed with Radstock.—*Star of Gwent.*

EDEN VALLEY RAILWAY.—The works for the formation of this line were let last week, at Appleby. The contractor is Mr. Lawton, of Newcastle, and the sum is 75,000l. The highest tender was 92,000l. The line is to be completed by September 1, 1860.

Bray's Traction Engine Company have convened a meeting for Friday, to consider the propriety of entering into an agreement with Mr. Wm. Bray for the purchase of his patented invention.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of December:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle.....	456	158,677	Scotch.....	6	1,068
Seaham.....	105	26,990	Welsh.....	47	12,666
Sunderland.....	210	78,794	Yorkshire, &c.....	11	1,014
Middlebrook.....	26	6,551	Small.....	9	2,094
Hartlepool & West Hartl.....	191	57,201	Cinders.....	15	1,257
Blyth.....	13	3,599			
Total.....				1089	349,911
Total imported in December, 1857.....					310,768

Comparative Statement of 1857 and 1858.

Imported from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858.....	Ships 10,603	Tons 3,266,446
Imported from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857.....	" 10,444	" 3,133,459
Increase of ships and tons in present year.....	159	132,987

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of December:—

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
Great Northern.....	46,729	Midland (via Great Northern).....	3,546
London and North-Western.....	44,983	South-Western.....	1,703
Eastern Counties.....	10,005	South-Eastern.....	1,144
Great Western.....	4,112	London, Tilbury, and Southend.....	186

Total by railway in December, 1858..... 112,412 14

Coals by railway in December, 1857..... 100,023 1

Coals by canal in December, 1857..... 2,662 5

Comparative Statement of 1857 and 1858.

Coals by railway from January 1 to December 31, 1857..... 1,206,775 13

Coals by railway from January 1 to December 31, 1858..... 1,190,521 8

Decrease in the year 1858—railways..... 16,254 5

Coals by canal from January 1 to December 31, 1857..... 26,295 15

Coals by canal from January 1 to December 31, 1858..... 20,224 10

Decrease in the year 1858—canals..... 6,071 5

Coals by railway, canal, and common roads, within the London district, during the year 1858..... 1,195,263 15

In 1857..... 1,235,249 8

Decrease..... 39,985 13

LEGITIMATE MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.

BY JOHN ROBERT PIKE.

Wherever the arts of peace are most sedulously cultivated, the ever-varying state of international political relations is a matter of grave concern, and when such a people have been, and still are, pre-eminently distinguished in the art of war, the slightest cloud on the political horizon is felt adversely from the heart to the remotest arteries of commerce. War, that last argument of kings, is in itself a sufficiently terrible reality; but when we consider the commercial ruin which is its necessary concomitant, it becomes to take a careful estimate of our present position in reference to other States, and to ascertain as accurately as possible the probable effect which a complicated war would have on the industry with which we are more immediately connected—British Mining. Great Britain has heretofore been considered the arbiter of nations; her vast colonial possessions have rendered the empire of the sea not only a subject of national pride, but to some extent of State necessity. In every civilised land her flag is represented, and with every nation she has existing reciprocal obligations. To stand aloof whilst a friend and ally is unrighteously attacked, or to be slow to wrath when the safety of her empire at home or abroad is menaced, would be alike productive of national dishonour, and thus the whole tone and drift of modern diplomacy becomes to this country a consideration of the most momentous character. Probably not within the last half-century have the various nations in both hemispheres presented such an extraordinary political *tout ensemble*. Commencing with the United States of America, we find the Executive in such a decided minority in Congress as to be quite unable to carry its own measures successfully through the two Houses of Assembly, and yet possessing the temerity to throw that apple of discord (*i. e.*, its right to the sovereign possession of Cuba) most unscrupulously into the political arena—an attack on the integrity of the Spanish empire, which has called forth a most spirited and patriotic reply from a Cabinet Minister in the National Cortes. This declaration from the President of the United States respecting Cuba is a matter in which Great Britain is directly interested, as the acquisition of that island by our kindred on the other side of the Atlantic would leave our important possessions in the Caribbean Archipelago too much exposed to the territorial thirst of a powerful nation, which is not unfrequently disposed to strain our national forbearance to its utmost tension.

Returning to Europe, we see France, our nearest neighbour, on whose shores we can gaze from our southern cliffs, writhing under the heel of a self-elected sovereign, and his self-sufficient and insolent cohorts: her ruler an isolated atom in the counsels of kings, until all London rushed to "see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome," and now a standing menace to the peace of Europe. We see Italy convulsed by party faction with an aim sufficiently definite, but without unity of purpose; ancient Rome occupied by the soldiery of France, and the Sovereign Pontiff a prisoner in his own dominions. To the south we see classic but emasculated Greece bidding in the dynastic market of Eastern Germany for a ruler sufficiently unprincipled to prove an apostate to his faith, and our *protégés*, the Ionians, in partial revolt.

Retracing our steps in a northerly direction, we find the plains of Lombardy-Venetia suffering under the infliction of Austrian legions, with the people ripe for active insurrection. Slightly to the west we find the King of Sardinia, already barely able to rule his seaport of Genoa, preparing, under the tutelage of France, for deadly conflict with a neighbouring power.

On the north we see the Swiss confederation resisting, with the most praiseworthy determination, the unparalleled demand of the Emperor of the French for a portion of its territory, avowedly for strategic purposes. Further on we find Protestant Prussia, throbbing with new life under the constitutional inauguration of her Regent's Government, sending a note of warning and dismay throughout that portion of the Germanic confederation where kings still rule by right divine over abject and obedient vassals. Passing onwards to Austria, we see her youthful monarch the plaything alternately of diplomacy and the Vatican, preparing for an imminent and portentous struggle for the subjection on the one hand, and the retention on the other, of his conquered provinces. Still onward we come to the Danubian principalities, for the independence of which, under the suzerainty of the Porte against Russian interference, we but yesterday poured out our blood and treasure, demanding the right of self-government, and not only repelling the armed authority of the Sultan, but insulting most grossly a British Consul, for exercising the indisputable privilege of asylum and free speech. Eastward still, we reach the European portion of the Ottoman Empire, so called, that *olla podrida* of decaying faith and *effete* statesmanship, the Sultan confessedly unable to save the national exchequer from being ruined by his Harem; and extending far to the north, south, and east stretches the empire of all the Russias, their hereditary ruler forcing on the attention of his unwilling Boyards an advanced set of liberal ideas, fostering a variety of projects for internal improvements, encouraging Greek incendiarism in the Principalities, establishing a depot for his war marine in the Mediterranean by the grace of Sardinia, carefully cultivating the good offices of the Western Powers, and keeping a watchful eye on that Austrian Empire, which was false to its traditions when his house was last in misfortune and disgrace.

We have thus endeavoured to give a rapid *resumé* of the present attitude of the great powers in Europe and America respecting questions of international polity, in which this country is more or less directly interested. That war is imminent seems on all hands to be admitted, but on what portion of the political volcano the eruption will commence is a matter of the greatest uncertainty. We fervently hope that by some accident it may be delayed, and ultimately be altogether averted; but war once declared on the theatre of Europe, the position of this country as a first-rate power will be one of great anxiety and difficulty. In any case, however, an unmeaning and unreasonable panic would be productive of most deplorable results. The trade of this country, it is true, would suffer largely, principally in the department of textile fabrics; but, on the whole, there could be little doubt but that the nations inhabiting the continent of Europe would both immediately and prospectively be the largest losers. In metals, such as copper, tin, and lead, we have nothing to fear. Our imports and exports of these articles are nearly on a par, and a declaration of war by any

important State would tend to still further enhance their value. The ores are ours, the capital is ours, and the skilled labour is indigenous to our soil; why therefore fear?

The price of money may advance, but it is well understood in financial circles that legitimate trade can always prosper with a considerable increase in the value of money over 3 per cent. per annum. The securities of various Governments may fall, and in some instances necessarily so, in the face of belligerent preparations, but in this country there cannot possibly exist any well-grounded cause of alarm. Let us leave these money panics, consequent on the eccentricities of princes, to those nations which are as yet but novices in the art of Government, and comport ourselves with the dignity and self-possession of a people conscious of our vast fiscal capabilities; and above all, as a notable sign of the times, let the public see how firmly British mine shares remain in price, whilst our State securities are convulsed and hovering over a bottomless abyss of panic and alarm.

NEW METAL FOR FIRE-BARS.

In the course of last year Mr. Lee Stevens has introduced a new material for fire-bars, which he calls the "doubly-durable" metal; and, judging of it by a specimen left with us, it appears to be well calculated to withstand very intense heat indeed, if it is even possible to melt it. The grain is particularly fine, having very much the appearance of steel, although it is nothing more than an improved description of cast-iron; its specific gravity is about 7 per cent. above that of any other cast-iron, arising from its greater density, and, as a natural consequence, the contraction is about the 32d part of an inch to the foot beyond that of any other metal in the process of casting.

These "doubly-durable" fire-bars have undergone a severe test on board of one of the magnificent steam-ships belonging to the European and American Steam-Ship Company, the particulars of which are given in a report that is deserving of attention on the part of all steam-boiler proprietors, land or marine, and is, therefore, quoted by us:—

"Steam-Ship Golden Plover, Victoria Docks, Nov. 4, 1858.—I am happy to report very favourably of the 'doubly-durable' cast-iron fire-bars, supplied for one boiler (three furnaces) of the Golden Plover by Mr. Lee Stevens. We tested them against the wrought-iron bars in the other three boilers from London to Calcutta with Warlich's patent fuel, from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope with very inflammable North Country coals, and from the Cape back to London with Welsh coals, and found the 'doubly-durable' bars very little affected by clinker, giving much less trouble to the men, and remaining apparently in as good condition as when we started, after being 103 days under steam. Bar for bar, they are infinitely preferable to the wrought-iron bars. I certainly left England rather prejudiced against the trial, and on that account wish to do justice to the full extent of my experience. E. HOSKING, Chief Engineer."

Similar results, as far as they could be ascertained, have followed the supply of his "doubly-durable" fire-bars, by Mr. Lee Stevens, for sugar melting furnaces at the Mauritius, for various furnaces in London and the neighbourhood, and for the furnaces of a number of large-class steamers, including the *Demetrius*, *Britannia*, *Queen of the South*, *Sir William Peel*, and *Jason*. With these facts before us, we have no hesitation in making our readers acquainted with what must be of considerable economic importance to many, and of much interest to all.

PURITY OF LIGHTS.—Recent experiments have proved that lights of equal intensity, obtained from different materials, require very different lengths of time to generate the same quantity of carbonic acid. The following is the relative time required by the common materials:—Olive oil, 72 minutes; Russian tallow, 75; common (French) tallow, 76; whale oil, 76; stearic acid, 77; wax candles, 79; spermaceti, 83; gas from common coal, 98; gas from fat or cannel coal, 152 minutes. Coal gas, therefore, and especially gas from cannel coal, is the least unhealthy of all ordinary lights, which is contrary to the usual opinion.

NUISANCE OF COPPER WORKS.—Before the Master of the Rolls, on Thursday, a motion was heard which raised a question of general importance—whether a person who acquiesces in a not intolerable nuisance is bound to submit to any extension which may afterwards be given to it. Mr. Houghton, the tenant of some land adjoining the Red Jacket Copper Works, Swansea, had recovered judgment in an action at law against Mr. Bankhart for damages done by the fumes from the smelting works, which killed his (Mr. Houghton's) cattle and destroyed the vegetation on his farm; whereupon Mr. Bankhart (as plaintiff) commenced a suit in equity applying for an injunction to restrain Mr. Houghton (the defendant) from going on to execution or taking any proceedings at law. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had taken his farm with the full knowledge of the existence of the copper works, and had acquiesced in the nuisance for years. The defendant on the other hand contended that the plaintiff had considerably enlarged his works, had added new roasting furnaces, which were the source of the most noxious exhalations; and had converted what was at first a nuisance of no great importance into a means of destroying the defendant's property. These facts were not disputed by either party. The Master of the Rolls considered that the fact of the defendant having acquiesced in the nuisance when they did him little or no injury did not deprive him of all remedy when by their increase he sustained serious damage. Had the motion been made by the defendant to restrain the plaintiff from carrying on his noxious works the acquiescence might have been a sufficient reason for refusing to interfere, and for leaving the defendant to his rights at law; but this being a legal question, and the defendant having proved the injury and recovered damages in an action, the Court would not interpose to take away his rights. Mr. Bankhart's motion was, therefore, refused, with costs.

PATENT LAW.—Mr. J. Spence, of Liverpool, presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor, on Wednesday, praying that a patent for the improvement of the manufacture of tin-plates and tinned plates might be sealed, notwithstanding a caveat, which had been entered by Messrs. Clay, of the Mersey Iron-Works, Liverpool, and Messrs. Vickers and Benson, of Sheffield, on the ground that the article of "puddled" steel, which the patent referred to, was not a new invention. The Lord Chancellor held that this was one of the cases in which there was a question in dispute between the parties, which ought not to be precluded by a refusal to seal the patent. The rule was that parties in such a position ought not to be prevented from trying their respective rights, which would be the result if he did not allow the patent to be sealed.—The petition was, therefore, allowed.—*Daily News.*—Referring to this matter, Messrs. Bower, Sons, and Cotton, solicitors for Mr. Clay and Mr. Benson, the opposing parties, and interested in the Puddled Steel Patent, write to the *Times*, that "the opposition of our clients was the ground on which the article of puddled steel, upon the application of which the patent was sought for, was not a new invention." Allow us to state that the question whether the puddled steel patent was valid or not did not come before the Court. The sole question was whether the manufacture of tin-plates from puddled steel was the subject matter of a patent or not, tin-plates having been before made from ordinary steel."

PEARSON v. BENNETT.—This was an action brought in the Court of Exchequer by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover from him a large number of shares, alleged to be promised to him by the defendant upon his bringing out or forming a company for working certain mines—Great Caradon and Slade and Alvenney Mines, situate in Cornwall. The case came on for hearing, on Wednesday, before Mr. Baron Bramwell, when his Lordship, after hearing plaintiff's case, upon application, commanded plaintiff to amend his declaration, with an understanding that the case should stand adjourned until Friday morning (yesterday). On the case being called on, counsel stated that the matter had been arranged; as our reporter was informed, each party to pay his own costs, and the plaintiff to give up all claim to shares or value alleged to be due from the defendant to him.

CAMBORNE VEAN AND WHARF FRANCIS MINES.—Mr. Edsall, of Truro, having thoroughly investigated the affairs of this company, has presented his report thereon, with a general balance-sheet, showing the assets and liabilities of the mine to Sept. 30, the period to which Mr. W. Vawdrey, the late purchaser, had the management. The balance against the adventurers is 1213l. 12s. 2d. Mr. Edsall states, that, "having examined and investigated the accounts of the mine from the time it became distinct from Stray Park, I must express my approval of their general correctness, and the care which has been bestowed in bringing forward the periodical statements to the notice of the adventurers; and have only to regret that the past state of the club fund account and share list does not merit the same encomiums being passed on them."

TINCROFT MINES.—Captain Francis Pryor, as manager of these mines, has prepared a very elaborate report, clearly describing the various workings, and explaining their nature and prospects. The report is too long for insertion entire, but we quote the concluding paragraph:—"The mine is too long for insertion entire, but we quote the concluding paragraph, and the underground workings conducted in a mining-like manner. In addition to the 12,000l. paid in dividends to the shareholders since under my control, with 1200l. in the funds, and 600l. at the Cornish Bank, there still remains in hand a large balance of assets over liabilities; and, in the meantime, there has been expended in rendering the machinery effective, improving and enlarging the dressing-floors, and in erecting new buildings, not less than 2500l.; yet, I am happy to say, we have sufficient ground now open to continue to yield good profits for the next three years, at the present price of tin and copper. In addition, we are now discovering more mineral than we are taking away, and although there is a falling off (as I predicted in my various reports) of our returns of copper, we shall shortly sell 25 tons of black tin monthly. For your guidance, I have to notice that my estimates of the reserves in no case include the ground working on tribute, which is very considerable."

MERILYN MINE.—Mr. John Darlington, of the Miners' Mines, has recently inspected this mine, at the request of the company. It appears to him "highly judicious to give attention to the extensive and favourable piece of ground lying north of the engine-shaft; for if locality and analogy are to have due weight in indicating the existence of productive loles, it is scarcely possible to find a piece of ground of greater promise." He is of opinion "that the property fully warrants an extensive development. As yet the loles have not been explored to any considerable extent, whilst only a shallow depth has been obtained. The conformation and general character of the ground, the varying and great width of the loles, together with the numerous intersections of cross branches, induce me to think very highly of the Merilyn site; and if it be judiciously and vigorously worked, I have scarcely a doubt but that successful results will be realised. I found Capt. Sandos to be a man of intelligence and ability, and fully competent to conduct your affairs."

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Several meetings have been held this week before the Chief Clerk of the Master of Rolls, at the Rolls Chambers, Chancery-lane, at which proceedings of material interest took place. On Tuesday a new supplementary list of contributors, chiefly clients of Messrs. Freshfield and Linklater, were placed on the list; and Mr. Linklater gave notice that he should appeal to the Lords Justices on one of these cases, being an appeal against the judgment of the Master of the Rolls. Mr. Denton, of Messrs. Freshfield, applied in reference to a broker who had been called upon to make an affidavit, he having acted only on behalf of a principal, that he should have costs. The Official Manager objected, on the ground that members of the Stock Exchange generally declined to facilitate the requirements of the Court. The Chief Clerk said he should give costs in this case, as it was not proved that the broker had been asked first to give the requisite information. Mr. Linklater mentioned to the Chief Clerk that he had not received notice in writing of a considerable number of contributors, and claimed that the order of the Court should be subject to his notice. The Chief Clerk said, as the compromise was most beneficial to the estate, he should not reopen it, but that on Mr. Linklater's demand notice of all compromise should be sent to him.

On Wednesday a meeting was fixed for the examination of parties in reference to the proving of debts, but it was postponed to wait the proceedings of Thursday respecting the compromise. In the case of Mr. Blanford, heard before the Master of the Rolls a few days ago, and which was placed upon the list, the question of costs being reserved at Mr. Linklater's request, the Master of the Rolls has directed that Mr. Blanford shall pay costs. On Thursday the meeting before the Chief Clerk for the confirmation of the offer made by Mr. Schneider to compromise £20,000, of debts, at 12s. 6d. in 100, now exposed to litigation, whereby a sum of 20,000, would be saved to the estate, and there were several solicitors. Messrs. Avery, Travers, and Smith appeared on behalf of the Official Manager; Mr. Linklater and Mr. Ley on behalf of opposing shareholders; Messrs. Sewell, Fox, and Sewell for Mr. Schneider; and Mr. Compton Smith for several creditors. Mr. Travers Smith stated the amounts of the debts, the nature of Mr. Schneider's offer, the resolutions of the meeting of contributors and alleged contributors at the London Tavern, and the assent which had no doubt that the compromise proposals would be brought to a general compromise, and the litigation now going on at once put a stop to it; and he considered the offer of Mr. Schneider a liberal one, but there was no evidence before him that the alleged contributors who had been on the list, or might be brought on the list, had been duly summoned, and were represented in the matter; and there was the fact that the debts proposed to be compromised to save litigation were in contest, and had not been proved. However desirable the measure was, yet as the shareholders were not fully represented before him, and he might have alleged contributors hereafter objecting to his approval, he must at this state withhold his assent till the debts had been proved. But he considered the matter so important that he would name at once, should parties appear, the earliest day for the proof of debts. If the proofs were admitted by the shareholders he would waive the question of assent by possible alleged contributors.

Mr. COMPTON SMITH said that, with the example of Barclay's case before them, with the obstacles placed in the way of proofs, and the delays to which they were subjected, his clients would much prefer proceeding at once against the shareholders. Another solicitor made the like remark.

The CHIEF CLERK offered Feb. 1 as a day for proofs, trusting they would be got through that day, and promising to give every assistance to close the litigation.

Mr. LINKLATER said that one day would not finish the proofs, so far as he was concerned, as each case would take time.

Mr. TRAVERS SMITH said, under these circumstances, with a view to bring the contributors to a decision, he should resist each individual claim.

The CHIEF CLERK named Feb. 1, 3, and 8.

Mr. COMPTON SMITH said he was instructed by his clients for leave to sue.

The CHIEF CLERK said he could take out a summons.

Mr. LINKLATER said the creditors must go through all the details of proof before they could have leave to sue.

Mr. COMPTON SMITH said he should tender a proof for acceptance or rejection, and gave notice that he should apply for a summons to proceed against the shareholders at common law or in bankruptcy.

Mr. LINKLATER enquired whether Mr. Smith expected to throw the company into bankruptcy. The winding-up Act gave him no such power.

Mr. COMPTON SMITH said he should avail himself of his remedy against the individual shareholders by shareholder summonses in bankruptcy.

The OFFICIAL MANAGER then proceeded to tender several cases of compromise with insolvent contributors, of which he had given Mr. Linklater notice.

Mr. LINKLATER said he had no desire to interfere with the discretion of the Official Manager, being quite satisfied to leave the enquiries to him.

The CHIEF CLERK said the Court would assent on receiving the affidavit of the Official Manager.

On the same day an examination took place before the Examiner, at the Rolls Chambers, in the case of Messrs. Hyam, alleged contributors, who had transferred their shares to their clerk immediately before the winding-up order.

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES.—The discovery of gold mines in the new territory of Larimer, in the far West, is of great importance for those regions. According to advices at Chicago on Dec. 22, there is no doubt of the facts. The discovery took place in September, the Hon. Mr. Graham was so satisfied that he engaged largely in operations. His explorations have been assisted by those of two experienced Californian miners. The greatest excitement prevails in Kansas, Nebraska, and Western Iowa, where numbers will proceed in the spring. The number of those who are now wintering at the mines is from 1000 to 2000. Larimer has already sent a delegate to Congress to demand recognition. The gold district is reported as very extensive, and not confined to the beds of the water-courses, for the whole of the country is auriferous. It is said that a palatial of earth taken from the gold-bearing stratum, anywhere at a depth from 6 in. to 20 ft., will always yield more or less gold dust. As yet simple washing in pans has been used, but preparations are being made to lay down sluices, and set up machinery. The opinion in the country is, that the mountains contain large deposits of gold, but no reliance can be placed on this. Larimer is fertile, with good grass in the spring, but after June no rain. Many articles of produce are freely raised, but whether wheat will succeed is not known.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.—The directors hope to be able, in the course of this month, to come to a final arrangement as to winding-up the company; they are proceeding as cautiously as possible, in the endeavour to avoid legal expenses.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—THE PORT PHILLIP COMPANY IN POSSESSION OF THE RICHEST GOLD FIELD EVER DISCOVERED.—The Clunes gold field is undoubtedly the most prolific one ever discovered. A portion of the quartz on the surface alone, amounting to 11,320 tons, has yielded the enormous sum of 61,301 3s. 5d. Of the past profits a vast sum has been spent in machinery, &c., in developing the alluvial, and in seeking for the gold leads, which have been discovered of great richness, and from which returns will soon take place. Three shafts have been sunk by the Port Phillip Company, and two by the Clunes Company, under the Port Phillip Company, and the returns must enrich all connected with the Port Phillip Company. They have been kept in the dark as to their brilliant prospects, but let their property, which is of infinite and incomparable value. The washing stuff is 10 feet thick, and of undoubted richness; it contains, according to Mr. Selwyn, the deposit of 1000 ft. of quartz, gradually washed down during past ages. The shares are worth 20s. each.—ONE IN THE LIGHT.

IRON TRADE OF THE CLEVELAND DISTRICT.—The following statement of furnaces in and out of blast shows the present position of South Durham and North Yorkshire. Of 65 furnaces, 68 are in blast and only 7 out. During the past year there was considerable depression, as appears from the following data:—

	In.	Out.	Total.
By—			
On Nov. 1, 1857.....	55	7	62
Jan. 1, 1858.....	44	18	62
April 1, 1858.....	45	20	65
July 1, 1858.....	45	20	65
Oct. 1, 1858.....	53	12	65

There are now indications of progressive improvement in trade. The receipts of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which, as it is the chief means of communication between the several furnaces and works, are a tolerably sure index of the state of things, are getting back to the former high level; in fact, those of the past week are about 20 per cent. higher than the receipts in the corresponding week of 1858. Several new furnaces are also in course of construction—two at Eton, by the Clay Lane Company; one at Cargo, by the Tees Iron Company; and two at Middleborough, by Messrs. Snowden and Hopkin.

NEW IRONSTONE MINES.—Between Charlbury and Handborough stations, on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, on a portion of the Duke of Marlborough's estate, specimens of iron ore have been found, taken, it is stated, from far extending strata very rich in that valuable metal. The ore is now being analysed and assayed, and it is confidently expected that the newly-discovered mines will soon be worked. If the result equals expectations, such a circumstance must be very profitable to the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Company's line.

IRON ORE.—With all the importations of Whitehaven and Barrow iron ore these few years into this port, no one dreamt that within four miles west of this town lay a deposit of a similar kind, and of incalculable depth, until the Western Iron Ore Company developed the outcrop in Coedydimda, near Caernarfon Church. The company is now conveying to Ely Station, on the South Wales Railway, some of the produce of the mine, and to those passers by who are learned in hematites it cannot fail to be striking, even at a casual glance, as being highly metalliferous.—*Star of Gwent.*

THE BYCHTON COAL, CANNEL, AND IRON COMPANY. Mostyn, is proceeding most favourably. Its success, indeed, is unprecedented: within the short space of about eight months three shafts have been completed, and the concern brought into full working condition, yielding from 750 to 1000 tons of coal and cannel weekly, besides ironstone, at a capital outlay of something less than 50000l. The seams now being worked are the five yard, the three yard, the ten feet coal and cannel, and three seams of 2 ft. each. The demand is so great that the coal is taken away as soon as brought to surface. This result is mainly owing to the energy and activity of Mr. Barber, the managing director, who entered upon his duties in August last.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The following papers will be read at the next evening meeting, on Wednesday, Jan. 1. On the Gold Diggings at Ballarat, by H. Rosales; communicated by W. W. Smyth, Sec. G. S.—2. On a New Species of Caprinus from the Old Red Sandstone near Ludlow, by J. Harley, M.D.; communicated by Professor Buxley, F.G.S.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—There is, perhaps, no institution in the metropolis where, by a visit of a few hours, so much really useful scientific information may be acquired as at the Royal Polytechnic. The visitor, although simply listening to an amusing discourse, is introduced by Prof. Gardner, whose name is well known to the readers of the *Mining Journal*, to a practical examination of adulterated food—sugar, coffee, tea, &c.—in a lecture of so popular a character that we think few leave the lecture room without the conviction that chemistry not only is an interesting science but that almost the sole requisite for becoming a chemist is to be provided with the materials for examination, and the necessary tests. Judging from the attendance during this week, we may conclude that the general opinion respecting the recent accident is that it was one of those casualties which may be classed as unpreventable, and which might never occur again in any public building; and, indeed, the arrangements which have been made would appear to be such as to render a recurrence of such a calamity impossible. Leaving the establishment as a place of amusement, we may add a few words referring to it as an educational institution in the strict sense of the term. Evening classes, in connection with the Society of Arts, have been opened, and the artisan may, by this means, receive instruction in chemistry, mechanical drawing, mensuration, as applied to

the valuation of materials, and artisan's work, and in other branches of study likely to prove useful to him, at an extremely small cost—many valuable privileges being offered him as an encouragement to perseverance.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—Prof. Smyth, F.R.S., commenced his series of lectures on Mining on Monday at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street. The subject was "Mining Districts and Operations how far Affected by Science." The objects of these lectures are to embrace a detailed discussion of known facts connected with the deposits of known minerals, and to afford all necessary knowledge in the science of mining, which is now daily becoming a matter of vast moment to our commercial and manufacturing interests. These lectures being eminently practical, must prove of inestimable value to all engaged in mining; and the crowded state of the theatre, chiefly composed of working men, is doubtless the best testimony of its intrinsic merit. The lecture evoked general approbation.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—JOHN SAYEY Brighton: Apparatus for working signals on railways.—J. TAYLOR, Birkenhead: Pumps or engines for lifting and discharging water.—J. HENRY JOHNSON, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Buchanan-street, Glasgow: Apparatus for reworking the waste steam of steam-engines.—G. SHARP, W. ELDER, Jarrow: Furnaces and steam-boilers.—M. SHULDHAM, R.N., Dursley: Improvements in ships and vessels, and in working parts of their gear and rigging.—J. H. JOHNSON, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Buchanan-street, Glasgow: Permanent way of railways. A communication from C. E. Detmold, New York, U.S.—W. B. JOHNSON, Manchester: Employment of gas for generating steam, and in engines connected therewith.—T. STEVENS, F. SCOTT, Glasgow: Heating apparatus for culinary and warming purposes, and in part applicable to steam-boilers and other furnaces.—J. SMITHURST, Guide-bridge: Metallic pistons.—H. LOWE, W. TREMANN, J. L. FITTS, Birmingham: Improved axles for carriages.—R. HORSNBY, Grantham: Flouring and tilling land by steam power, and in apparatus employed therein.—J. SINCLAIR, Dublin: Pistons.—C. FAY, Manchester: Railway carriages and breaks.—H. HUTCHINSON, Paris: Manufacture of India rubber goods.—H. N. MAYNARD, Crumlin: Anchors, and in the manufacture of anchors.—F. PULS, Haversstock-hill: Hydro-carbons.—FRED. JOHNSON, J. H. G. WELLS, Westminster: Constructing breakwaters and other similar structures.—J. F. C. HEYSE, Antwerp: Railway chains and rails, and in the mode of fixing the same.—T. BELL, Plaistow: Purifying gas.—W. BURGESS, Newgate-street: Apparatus for converting reciprocating motion into rotary motion.—S. S. BATESON, Bolton-street, May-fair: Generating steam.—J. KNOWLEDGE, Southwark, R. DOWNES EDWARDS, Upper Belgrave-place: Hydraulic engines, and apparatus connected therewith.—J. H. JOHNSON, Lincoln's Inn-fields: Permanent way of railways.—T. Z. L. MAUREL, Paris: Apparatus for protecting indefinitely the working of any mechanism act in motion by springs, more generally applicable to clock making.—L. A. NORMANDY, Judd-street: System of shaft tugs.

FURNACES FOR SMELTING IRON ORE.—The blast furnaces in ordinary use for smelting iron ores are large and costly structures, requiring expensive blowing machinery, and the whole of the fuel employed being charged with the ores and fluxes at the top, or mouth of the furnace, and to traverse the whole body of the furnace before it reaches the neighbourhood of the tuyeres, where meeting with the blast it is converted into carbonic acid flame, and the requisite smelting temperature obtained. But this carbonic acid flame coming immediately afterwards into contact with the mass of ignited carbon in the body of the furnace is converted into carbonic oxide, and in that condition of imperfect combustion escapes into the atmosphere, whereby a waste is sustained of fully two-thirds of the fuel employed. Mr. George Dalton, of Lynton, provisionally specified an invention (but failing to give notice to proceed the patent has become void) for an improved arrangement of furnace, whereby such waste of fuel may, to a great extent, be avoided, and which, from the simplicity of construction, no less than its economy of fuel, is especially valuable in localities where rich or fusible ore abounds, but coal or other kinds of fuel are expensive.

MANUFACTURE OF PEAT.—Mr. John Mannhardt, Munich, has patented a novel mode of treating peat, which consists in subjecting it to great pressure by passing it through rollers. It is well known that there is great difficulty in rendering the peat sufficiently dry for general purposes, and where artificial means of drying have been used the result has not been satisfactory. Mr. Mannhardt provides rollers covered with absorbent material, and passes the peat as cut from the bog between them, it is then layered with spiked rollers and again compressed, ultimately passing out quite dry to be cut into bricks, which, after being exposed to the air for a few days, are ready for use.

DESULPHURISATION OF COKE.—Messrs. Austin and Armstrong, Wellington, Salop, cause a current of steam to pass through the coke oven, or through the coke heap when an oven is not employed, the steam being passed through the partially formed coke during the time that the latter is in a state of strong ignition. The use of steam as described effects the decomposition of the sulphur compounds contained in the coal which is being converted into coke. The sulphur forms a volatile compound with one of the gaseous elements of the steam, and passes off, leaving the coke heated with steam free from sulphur. The length of time during which the steam must be passed through the ignited coke depends on the character of the coal.

PRESERVATION OF BUILDING STONE.—The frequent complaints of the decay of the stone employed in modern architecture naturally directed the attention of inventors to a means of rendering the surface of stone non-labile to the action of the foul atmosphere and deleterious gases to which the injury is traceable. The invention is based upon simple chemical principles, and consists in producing a siliceous surface upon the material to be protected. To effect this the stone is first made to absorb as much of a solution of silicate of soda as possible, and then washed with chloride of calcium, double decomposition takes place, and insoluble silicate of lime fills the interstices, whilst chloride of sodium (common salt) is formed, and may be easily washed off. By this means the most porous sandstone may be rendered absolutely non-absorbent. The solutions effectually stop decay in all stones, whether new or already attacked, to which it is applied, and can be applied to any stone without in the slightest degree affecting its color or grain. The indurating process has been successfully applied at the Pavilion, Brighton, at the Houses of Parliament, Greenock Custom House, and other public buildings, and its appearance, after some years' exposure, fully justifies the conclusion that when once properly applied the permanent nature of the product renders repetition unnecessary.

CHAMBERS AND CHAMPION'S PATENT BREAK.—In an experiment recently made with these break four carriages fitted with them brought up an engine, although every obstacle was thrown in the way—the engine was at full speed, the steam on, and the rails very slippery. We shall shortly be enabled to publish some interesting particulars concerning this invention, which have already been described in the *Journal*.

MOTIVE-POWER ENGINES.—Mr. Luedcke, of Marke, in Hanover, and Chipping Norton, provisionally specified an invention relating to motive-power engines, which act by the alternate ascent and descent in water of two or more collapsible air vessels, which are mounted on an axis common to both. The axis to these air vessels is supported on the lower end of a rod depending from an oscillating beam or lever, while the other end of each beam or lever is connected by a suitable rod to a crank and fly-wheel shaft, by which the reciprocating motion of the air vessels is converted into rotary motion.

STEAM-ENGINE BOILERS.—Mr. Jos. Shuttleworth, Stamp End Works, Lincoln, has patented some improvements in portable and other steam-engine boilers. In constructing the fire-boxes, the covering and side plates are made with flanges projecting upward and outward, and to which the tube plate and front plate are fixed, leaving the lower portions of the side plates without flanges, with a view to leave space for cleaning out the sediment. The upper edges of the flanges of the covering plates and of the tube and front plates receive the ends of the bars or stays, which strengthen the covering plate, and give support to such bars or stays.

COLLIERS' STRIKE AT WIGAN.

WIGAN, JAN. 14.—The town and neighbourhood of Wigan has been in a very agitated state yesterday and this morning, owing to the forcible steps taken by the colliers on strike to prevent any of their number from returning to work. For some days past men have been gradually returning to work at the Ince Hall Colliery, about a mile from the town, and this morning it was expected that about 600 people in all would have resumed work but for the interference of the unionists, who are determined to prolong the strike. The magistrates and other authorities have been anxious to afford all the protection in their power to the men disposed to resume work, and about midnight Inspector Peters, of the Wigan police, was dispatched with a force of 22 men and a sergeant to Ince Hall for this purpose.

On arriving there, however, a large force of unionists began to assemble, and by five o'clock this morning their numbers had increased to many thousands. They were divided into bodies of 500 to 1000 men each, and took possession of all the approaches from the town, forming an effectual barrier between the police force and the men desirous of resuming work. The inspector advanced to one of these bodies of unionists with the intention of passing them, but stones were thrown at him and his men, and the mob threatened to use force if the police did not leave the place.

Under these circumstances the colliers could not be re-opened this morning, and large bodies assembled in the market-place this morning at 9 o'clock, armed with sticks and staves, and assumed a threatening attitude, the magistrates were induced to postpone for a fortnight some summonses against turn-outs which were to have been heard. Meanwhile, a company of the 22d infantry has arrived from Manchester, and the town has assumed a quieter appearance. Large bodies of special constables are being sworn in, so as to render, if possible, the assistance of the soldiery unnecessary.

THE LATE COLLIER EXPLOSION AT SHEVINGTON.—We have previously noticed the fearful explosion of fire-damp in Messrs. John Taylor and Son's Tunnel pit, near Chorley, which terminated fatally to two boys, drawers, and also severely burnt another. At the inquest it was shown by the evidence of Mr. Peter Higon, the Inspector, that while the manager and the underlooker had been cautioned by him against allowing the men to use naked candles, and that he had, in September last, given to the manager a written notice. The jury requested the coroner to censure the manager and underlooker for not obeying the orders of the Inspector.

UNCOVERING A SAFETY-LAMP IN A DANGEROUS COAL MINE.—At the Town Hall, Leigh, J. Harrison, a coal-getter at Tyldesley Colliery, where the fearfully fatal explosion recently took place, was charged with uncovering the top of his safety-lamp, in violation of the sixth special rule laid down for the government and safe working of the colliery, which rules were produced. A miner said he saw Harrison take his lamp top off to snuff the wick.—The sixth rule was read over to the defendant: it states that in those places where lamps are exclusively used no person shall, on any pretence (among other things), open or uncover his lamp.—The defendant observed, "I pulled it off, but I didn't think as I was doing any harm."—The Magistrate said they should not be doing their duty to the miners of this district if they did not convict in the full penalty of 2s. and costs, or two months' imprisonment; and added the magistrate, "I pray you let this be a warning to you for the remainder of your life."

MIXED LIGHTS IN COLLIERIES.—Mr. Baily, of the Bickershaw Colliery, near Wigan, referring to a letter from Mr. Binney, writes thus to the *Manchester Guardian*:—"That gentleman is under a wrong impression as to the method adopted at this mine in the use of mixed lights. Our practice is for the freeman to provide the men with lamps, and to instruct them to use them when they find any indications of fire-damp. The colliers are not required, or even enjoined, to try their places for fire-damp. This is the duty of the freeman, who do it twice a day in every place in the pit. With regard to the exclusive use of locked safety-lamps, I have only to observe, that when precautions are adopted which experience shows to be unnecessary the strictest discipline will scarcely ensure their enforcement, and, after a time, they are almost certain to fall into disuse."

INFIRMING OF THE GENERAL COLLIER RULES.—Mr. Jukes, of the Dolydd Colliery, Rhos, was summoned on the information of Mr. Peter Higon, Government Inspector of Mines, on two distinct charges, the one for not having a proper indicator

to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and the other for not having a proper gauge on the steam-boiler. Mr. Peace, of Wigan, appeared for Mr. Higon, who had laid the information from instructions received from the Home Office. Mr. Jukes admitted the charges, but stated that he had supplied these things, and they had been stolen. He was fined 40s. and costs in each case.—*Shrewsbury Journal.*

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Jan. 8 amounted to 412,880l., and for the corresponding week of last year to 381,500l., showing an increase of 31,380l. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 171,566l., and for the corresponding period of 1858 to 165,294l., showing an increase of 6272l.

The increase in the receipts of the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 37l.; on the Great Western to 351l.; on the London and North-Western to 5,964l.; on the London and Blackwall to 111l.; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 787l.; on the London and South-Western to 1256l.; and on the South-Eastern to 225l.; total, 8202l. But from this must be deducted 1950 l. the decrease on the Great Northern; leaving the increase as above, 6272l.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 241,314l., and for the corresponding week of last year to 216,206l., showing an increase of 25,108l. In the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 31,380l., as compared with the corresponding week of 1858.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Bavarian Government has decided to reward Prof. Steinhilber, of Munich, as the original inventor of the electric telegraph. This gentleman had a telegraph in operation between Munich and Bogenhausen, a distance of 12 English miles, in July, 1837, and this the Bavarians consider entitles him to priority.

TWENTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND SILVER LEAD MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH SIX HUNDRED POUNDS, the capital to be employed in putting down the required machinery, and further working the mine. The ore now raised with four men will leave a computed profit of 20 per cent. on two months' workings. The mine is well opened, and a very strong rich lode in one of the most celebrated dividend-paying districts in Cardiganshire, on the same lode, and adjoining one of the celebrated mines that has been making £20,000 per annum profit. There is ample land for working, with increasing prospects and continued rising profits.—Further information will be given to principals on application to "A. B." *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

ROBERT WAKE, CHEMICAL COMMISSIONER (AGENT exclusively), 1, BOND STREET, MANCHESTER. SUGAR LEAD, LIMESALT, LITHARGE, SULPHATE COPPER, ARSENIC, &c., of BEST MAKES, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Liberal terms to shippers and wholesale buyers. Solicits orders and consignments for prompt delivery or settlement.—Manchester, January 13, 1859.

ROBERT MUSHET'S ORE BLOOM STEEL, COMBINING ALL THE EXCELLENCES OF CAST AND SHEAR STEEL, WITHOUT ANY OF THEIR DEFECTS. For all purposes to which steel can be applied, it is TWICE as DURABLE as the BEST SHEFFIELD CAST-STEEL at 84s. per cwt., and it requires no caution in tempering. Price, drawn to sizes, 70s. per cwt. Apply to ROBERT MUSHET and Co., Coleford, near Gloucester.

TO PROPRIETORS OF TIN MINES AND OTHERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR WOLFGRAM IN LARGE QUANTITIES.—LISTER and BIGGS, 3, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c. ARTHUR AND JAMES RIGG, PATENTERS AND MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS.—WANTED, by a duly qualified COAL VIEWER, a SITUATION in that profession. The most ample testimonials of practical knowledge, competency of management, and also of character, shall be supplied.—Address, "M. W.," Post-office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—THE ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN TO TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, £10,000 to £15,000, PARTNERSHIP or OTHERWISE. THE PROPRIETORS of an extensive and valuable SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, having an abundance of excellent rock available, and good water-power, but being unable to execute the orders on hand in due time, are DESIROUS OF OBTAINING THE ASSISTANCE OF ONE or MORE MEN OF CAPITAL, able to command from £10,000 to £15,000, with a view to extend the workings and provide additional machinery. The quarry is no speculation, but a first-class investment, and affords an opportunity but rarely offered.—For particulars and every satisfactory information, address "Z. X. Y. ENNER," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Principals or their solicitors only will be treated with.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YARDS of 6 to 10 in. PUMPS, with force complete, for colliery purposes. Apply to Mr. W. ROSEN, C.E., Llanelli, South Wales.

WANTED, a MILL and PREMISES for GRINDING FLINT, either driven by steam power or water. Any party desirous of letting the same on lease, or otherwise, may apply to B. HARRIS, by letter, Albion-buildings, Cannon-place, Liverpool.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young man thoroughly conversant with the MANAGEMENT OF BLAST FURNACES, making out yield and cost accounts, and book-keeping in all its branches. Satisfactory references.—Apply by letter only, to "M. A. P.," Post-office, Wolverhampton.

WANTED, A LAND AND MINE SURVEYOR IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE, in extensive practice, is in immediate want of a well educated, respectable youth, as an OUT-DOOR ARTICLED PUPIL, with whom a moderate premium will be required.—Address, "Miner," Post-office, Longton, Staffordshire Potteries.

AGENCY FOR A VALUABLE MANURE.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE AGENTS for a MANURE which commands a ready sale, and its goodness is certified by 3000 testimonials from all parts of the United Kingdom, and by many farmers who have used it several years.—Address, with occupation and references, "N. Y.," at Messrs. J. and E. Saunders's, 4, Cannon-street, London.

IRONWORKS WANTED.—A SMALL FORGE and ROLLING MILL, is REQUIRED in Lancashire, Cheshire, or neighbourhood, with about SIX PUDDLING FURNACES, or convenience for same, and the necessary PLANT for TURNING OUT about FIFTY TONS of BAR IRON PER WEEK.—Applications, stating full particulars and rent required, to be addressed to "L. V.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE.—2 Trelawny, £311; 1 Margaret, £64; 50 Molland, 2s. 9d.; 10 Drake Walls, 21s. Is a BUYER of 300 Vale of Toway, at 12s. per share.—Address, "Z. X.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE IN CORNISH MINES TO ADVANTAGE may do so by acting on the ADVICE of a GENTLEMAN RESIDENT IN CORNWALL, and PRACTICALLY CONNECTED WITH MINING for many years.—Address in first instance to "Miner," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—January 12, 1859.

CORNISH ORES.—THE ADVERTISER IS OPEN TO PURCHASE ANY QUANTITY OF SULPHUR ORE, IRON ORE, &c.—Applications, stating analysis, price, and quantity, addressed "F. F.," care of Messrs. Kennedy and Watson stationers, &c., 16, Brown-street, Manchester.

WATER WHEEL.—WANTED, a WATER WHEEL of 40 ft. diameter, or above. Parties having such are requested to send particulars and price to JERU HITCHINS, General Mining Agency, 8, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, COZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM. STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.] REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, &c. NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 10, REGENT STREET, S.W., FALL MAIL.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING OF MINES, QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT THE LONDON AGENCY of ALL MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and regularity. Messrs. BRUNTON and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz:—

Accounts systematically and closely made up. Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure. Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders, for perusal or extract.

Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY, PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES. Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, MINING ENGINEER, SENDS HIS SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy. Maps per post of the Huller and Basset, Great Vort, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret, South Canadon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 3s. 6d. each. Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are free from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—4, Austin Friars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL, MECHANICAL, AND ENGINEERING ACADEMY, 4, MYRTLE STREET SOUTH, LIVERPOOL.

Conducted by Mr. W. RICKARD, Professor of Practical Mining, &c., in the late Mining School of Cornwall, assisted by efficient masters.

MR. W. RICKARD respectfully informs his friends and the Mining Public, that he has ESTABLISHED an ACADEMY as the above, and that his arrangements will AFFORD ACCOMMODATION for a FEW SELECT BOARDERS, who will receive all the comforts of a well-conducted home, and a special education in subjects relative to mining, if required.

Mr. RICKARD's acquaintance with practical mining, and his long experience in teaching, enable him to offer to young gentlemen preparing for the duties of Practical Mining, the numerous advantages rarely attainable, while those desirous of completing their studies at the Metropolitan School of Mines will find his course an excellent preparation for the valuable course of instruction offered at that institution.

Prospectuses, with terms and references, will be forwarded on application.

N.B.—The duties of the Academy will be resumed on Monday, the 17th January, 1859.

4, Myrtle-street, Liverpool, December 27, 1858.

In the press, and will shortly be published, by subscription,

THE MINERS' MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC AND SURVEYING

By Mr. W. RICKARD,

Professor of Practical Mining, &c. in the late Mining School of Cornwall.

Price to subscribers, 8s. 10s. to non-subscribers, 10s. 6s. Subscribers' names received until the day of publication, of which notice will shortly be given, by Mr. RICKARD, at 4, Myrtle-street, Liverpool, or by Mrs. HEARD and Son, stationers, &c., Truro, Cornwall.

A list of subscribers will be published with the work.

THE VICTOR EMANUEL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each: 5s. payable on application, and the remainder on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES HENEAGE, Esq., 3, Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square.

CHARLES T. THOMPSON, Esq., 42, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.

THOMAS FREDERICK, Esq., 13, Brunswick-place, Brighton.

THOMAS STANTON, Esq., 11, Portchester-square, Bayswater.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-street.

SOLICITOR—W. W. Fisher, Esq., 3, King-street, Chancery.

SECRETARY—Lewis C. Hertslet, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 2, DERBY-STREET, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for working some very valuable copper and nickel mines, situated in the Val d'Ossola, near the Lago Maggiore, in Piedmont.

The mines are held in perpetuity, under royal grants or concessions, with a royalty of 3 per cent. only on the raw ores. They comprise a surface of several miles, and are known by the names of Meigliandona, La Greffa, and Nibbio. That on which it is intended for the present to concentrate the chief efforts is Meigliandona.

This mine is most favourably placed, being worked by levels driven on a very powerful lode of yellow copper ore of high percentage, and containing also a large quantity of nickeliferous pyrites. The lode traverses a high mountain, over the whole extent of which it has been traced, and in many places opened upon by trial pits. The mines are situated close to the River Toce, whence they can be forwarded by a great improvement, Maggiora, over which the ores are taken to Arona, whence they can be forwarded by railway to Genoa, and thence shipped to Swansea. The total cost per ton of ore from the mines to England will not exceed 38s., a carriage road constructed purposely from the mines to the Toce, and which is the property of the company, being nearly completed. The railway from Dono d'Ossola to Arona will also pass very close to the mines. From their position, steam machinery will never be required for these mines.

In their vicinity are the rich nickel and copper mines of Varallo, worked by a private company; these have produced, and are producing, very large quantities of ores. The mines of Meigliandona are in every way, geologically and mineralogically, situated like those of Varallo, while their much smaller elevation over the plain, their greater accessibility, and the greater regularity of their lodes, make them in every way a more desirable investment.

Most of the labour employed, that of the natives, is very cheap. A sufficient number of experienced Cornish miners has been sent out, under the direction of E. Francfort, Esq., F.G.S., whose full and elaborate report on the whole property may be seen at the offices of the company.

The company have purchased the property, upon which large sums have been expended in obtaining royal concessions, erecting buildings, constructing roads, and in bringing the mines to their present valuable condition, for the sum of £16,545, the whole of which the vendors have agreed to take in shares of the company. In addition, there are liabilities outstanding to the amount of about £2000, which this company have undertaken to pay. To meet these, and to carry on the further necessary operations, it is proposed to issue the remaining 8455 shares. The greater part of these have already been applied for, and the sum thus raised will, it is confidently expected, be amply sufficient to bring the mines during this year into a condition to ship large quantities of ore, and to realise handsome profits to the shareholders.

The following are extracts from the last report from the mines:—

Meigliandona, Dec. 12, 1858.—The lode in level No. 1 is 2½ ft. wide, worth at present 3 tons of rich yellow ore per fm. The lode in the present end of level No. 2 (main level) is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, carbonate of lime, yellow ore, and nickeliferous pyrites, and is worth 2½ tons of good yellow ore per fm., and looking very kindly for a great improvement. The rise behind the end of the same level is worth 1½ ton of yellow ore per fm. The winze in the same level has gone through a bunch of ore, dipping towards the end of the level. This bunch has been but lately discovered by us. The lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth from 4 to 5 tons of yellow ore per fm. There is no reason to doubt that this bunch is connected with that in level No. 1, as there is a lode standing in the back of the level over the winze, worth 1½ ton per fm. In the bottom level, the crosscut which will intersect the lode is being driven by the Cornish miners with all speed. We are at present doing nothing in the old workings on the south side of the mine, where the lode is very large, containing a large quantity of nickeliferous pyrites. Italian boys and girls are engaged in preparing the ore for the crusher, which we intend to put up as soon as convenient. The rough state of the mountain has given us much work in making our floors, but we are happy to say they are in a fair way of being completed. The carriage road is nearly finished.

The following is an assay of the ore from the bunch in the winze in the main level:—

Assay Office and Laboratory, Dunning's Alley, Bishopgate-street Without, Sept. 2, 1858.—Sample No. 1 contains 20 4-10ths per cent. of fine copper.

JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Victor Emanuel Mining Company (Limited).

Shares £1 each. Deposit on application, 5s. per share.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid £ to your bankers, I request that you will allot to me shares in the Victor Emanuel Mining Company (Limited); and I hereby agree to accept such shares or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the provisions of the Limited Liability Act of 1856.

Name.....

Profession or business.....

Address.....

Place of business, if any.....

Date.....

ROLAND MINING COMPANY, DERBYSHIRE.

1000 shares, at £1 each.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share. Paid on application.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. E. B. Palmer, Stock Exchange, Cheapside, from whom all further information may be obtained.

THE LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS MINERAL AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each.

Deposit per share, 2s. 6d. on application, and 2s. 6d. within one month from allotment.

CHAIRMAN—JOHN GREGORY, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. White and Co., Bankers), Haymarket.

JOHN WILLIAM WREY, Esq., 21, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, and Wells, Somerset.

JOHN HAMILTON CLEMENT, Esq., C.E., F.C.S., 3, Gloucester-terrace, Kensington.

CHARLES PAUL WERKELEY, Esq., 8, Lansdown-place, Brunswick-square.

EDWARD N. FOLEY, Esq., 3, Clifton-terrace, Malda-hill.

BANKERS.

London—Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., Gracechurch-street, E.C.

Messrs. White and Co., Haymarket, S.W.

Bristol—Messrs. Miles, Miles, Saville, and Co. (the Bristol Bank).

Wells—Messrs. Stuckey and Co.

SOLICITOR.

Henry Charles Elliott, Esq., 69, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Branton and Son, Bartholomew-lane, Bank of England, E.C.

Bristol—Benjamin Spry Stock, Esq., 3, Albion Chambers (Broker to the Bristol Bank).

SECRETARY, pro tem.—Mr. Edward Doyle.

REGISTERED OFFICE—74, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

This company will have the exclusive right to a freehold estate of 325 acres, of the estimated value of £10,000. The situation on the Mendip Hills, between Wells, Somerset, and Bristol, commands every market. Ores of manganese, silver-lead, hematite, &c., of the richest quality, with variegated and fossil marbles of great beauty, exist in large deposits over a wide extent of the property.

The shallow depths of the minerals below the surface, and the broken nature of the ground, render adits for draining, and the expensive machinery of ordinary mining, quite unnecessary.

The ore has been already satisfactorily introduced in the Welsh and other markets, and from the scale upon which the explorations have been made, the prospect of highly remunerative returns is certain and immediate. The farm lands are let to substantial tenants, and the first output upon the mine will be productive.

The minerals may be seen at the Royal Geological Museum, Jernyn-street, London; the Royal Institutions at Liverpool and Bristol; and the company's offices.

Details will be found in the reports and surveys contained in the prospectus, which, with the form of applications for shares, may be obtained from the solicitor, brokers, and at the offices of the company, where every information will be communicated.

London, Jan. 1, 1859.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE OF STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

FRENCH FAILURE.—LYONS, FRANCE.—SOWERBY, TATTON, and CO. having purchased for cash, at a discount of 8s. 4½d. in the pound, the whole of the rich and distinguished STOCK of SILKS of a Lyons manufacturer, amounting to £250,000 frs., the same is now being OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SALE, on our premises, together with some striking bargains in every department.

272 and 274, Regent-circus; 111 and 112, Oxford-street, W.

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACTS FOR WHEAT AND SPLIT PEAS.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at Half-past One o'clock, they will be READY TO TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into Her Majesty's victualling stores at Deptford the undermentioned articles, viz.:

WHEAT THREE THOUSAND QUARTERS.

SPLIT PEAS THREE HUNDRED QUARTERS.

When to be delivered: Half of each in three weeks, and the remainder in three weeks afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

A proportional part of the price per bushel of wheat will be paid for any weight exceeding 60 lbs. per bushel.

Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of the articles.

Their lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any, and also an unlimited power of selection.

Samples of the wheat and peas (not less than 2 quarts of each) must be produced by the parties tendering.

The samples produced by persons whose tenders are not accepted, are requested to be taken away by them immediately after the contracts have been decided.

No tender will be received unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office, or to the officer conducting the packet service at Liverpool, or to the Collector of Customs at Bristol.

The conditions of the revised contracts, to which particular attention is called, may be seen at the said office, and at Liverpool and Bristol.

No tender will be received after Half-past one o'clock on the day of treaty, and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

The tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for" and must also be delivered at Somerset House.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset House, January 6, 1859.

FINAL SALE—TUESDAY, 18th JANUARY, 1859, at ELEVEN A.M.

TREASURY UNITED MINES, IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN.

MR. JOHN BURGESS is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION,

at the above mines, the following excellent MINE MATERIALS, viz.:

80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, highly finished, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with two boilers. Also, furniture of account-house complete. One 14 in. new capstan rope, 140 fms. long. Wrought iron tube, 36 ft. long, 40 in. diameter.

32 22 in. pumps, 2 matchings. 22 ft. fagotted red plates (new).

55 18 in. and 19 in. pumps (nearly new). 2 horse whips, shaves, horse whim rope and chain.

1 10 in. doirpiece. 24 fms. of 1½ in. bucket rods.

1 10 in. pole case. 54 fms. of red pine rods.

1 10 in. windbore. Iron and wood waste ladders.

1 11 in. pump. [match. 54 fms. of red pine rods.

26 fms. of 9 in. pumps, H and top door to 1 20 in. H and top door.

1 18 in. new plunger pole and stocking. Lot of new galvanised jiggling bottoms.

2 18 in. workings. 2 large beams, scales and weights.

2 20 in. doirpieces. 1 air machine, tram wagons.

2 20 in. yokes, fagotted. 1 horse whim, kibbles, and horse whim chain.

Bucket prongs and brass seatings. Cart and harness.

Staples and glands. A quantity of old timber.

ACCOUNT-HOUSE.—Miners' dial, quadrant and double stand by the best maker, box of instruments, 30 new birch chairs, 7 deal tables, cocoa matting on dining room, 2 desks, cupboards, 2 register stores and other goods, kitchen stove, settle, and sundry other furniture. A variety of things too numerous to mention. The materials will be found equal to new, and will be sold without the least reserve.

Any further information can be had of Capt. THOMAS RICHARDS, Dunstanville House, Camborne; or Mr. W. ROSEWARKE, on the mine; or at the office of the Auctioneer, Barncombe, Redruth.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE AT WHEAL ZION MINE, IN THE PARISH OF CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. SKARDON AND SON have been instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 24th February next, all the valuable MACHINERY and MATERIALS on the above mine, viz.:

1 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder and 8 ft. in shaft, with boiler and first piece of main rod complete.

1 22 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with boiler 8 tons, 5 ft. 7 in. stroke, drawing machine and crusher attached.

1 balance bob.

54 fms. 8 in. main rods.

30 cwt. strapping plates.

29 fms. 4 in. bucket rods.

20 fms. 1½ in. bucket rods.

39 9 ft. 6 in. pumps and matchings.

1 8 in. windbore.

3 9 in. ditto.

1 7 in. ditto.

1 10 in. ditto.

2 8 in. working barrels.

1 10 in. H piece.

1 6 in. H piece.

1 10 in. doirpiece.

3 9 in. doirpieces.

1 8 in. ditto.

1 6 in. ditto.

2 tons whim chains.

5 tons tram iron.

Wagons, kibbles.

Sulley and stands.

Capstans and shears.

120 fms. 11 in. capstan rope, shroud laid.

The sale will commence punctually at Twelve o'clock. Refreshments on the table at Eleven o'clock.

The mine is conveniently situated for shipment of materials, being close to Calstock, and only about one mile from Calstock Quay.

Catalogues will be ready a week previous to the sale, and may be had of the auctioneers on application.—Dated January 3, 1859.

TO GAS COMPANIES AND CAPITALISTS SEEKING A THOROUGHLY SECURE, LUCRATIVE, AND IMPROVING INVESTMENT.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE HOWDEN GAS WORKS, YORKSHIRE, ESTABLISHED IN 1832, AND NOW IN FULL WORK.

MR. DEBENHAM has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Tuesday, February 15, at Twelve (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the valuable FREEHOLD PREMISES, known as the HOWDEN GAS WORKS, with the necessary PLANT and APPARATUS, and the STREET MAINS throughout the town. The works form the sole means of supply to this thriving town, and have been conducted since 1832 with steadily increasing success, the consumption of gas in the town being at the present time threefold what it was 14 years since; and an extension in the mains being now required to meet the still rapidly increasing demand, the sale of these works offers a first-rate opportunity to any young company or private individual of succeeding to a well established and prosperous concern. The working expenses are exceedingly small. A personal supervision is by no means necessary, and the income may be depended upon with the utmost regularity.

The works may be viewed, and particulars (now ready) obtained of Mr. SCEDEN, the present manager, at Howden; of A. E. BAROS, Esq., 12, Bishop's-lane, Hull; or of BEVAN, Esq., solicitor, 12, Old Jewry; and of Mr. DEBENHAM, auctioneer, 80, Cheapside.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

at the GORN and BERTHOLOD MINES, near Llanidloes, North Wales.

ONE CAST-IRON WATER-WHEEL, 18 ft. diameter, 2½ ft. breast, with wrought iron buckets, 5 ft. 9 in. 7 ft. pumps; 1 ½ ft. 6 in. working barrel, clack doirpiece, and winbore; 20 fms. 1½ in. bucket rods, with buckets complete; 60 fms. of ladders; horse whim, 8 ft. case, shaves and stands complete (nearly new); 2 iron whim kibbles, lot of railroad iron, lot of larch timber, tackle rope, with various other articles. Apply to Capt. WM. PEARCE, Llanidloes.—Llanidloes, January 12, 1859.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PEMBROKE MINE.—The whole of the MACHINERY of this mine, including a 70 inch PUMPING ENGINE, four boilers, drawing engine, steam ORFÈVRE, and other MATERIALS of the mine, WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the end of January. Due notice will be given of the sale.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. EDWARD KING, 27, Abchurch-lane; or to the agents on the mine.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a GRANT of about SEVENTY ACRES

of MINERAL GROUND for mining purposes, in the untried clay-plate district of Denbighshire, possessing strong evidence of superficial ancient productiveness, with the most desirable features of recommendation, as asserted by practical and scientific miners.—Apply to "A. B." Post-office, Holywell.

NEW ZEALAND.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE ISLAND OF KAWAU.

Affording an opportunity to the monied speculator rarely met with.

Kawau, which contains about 5000 acres, is of freehold tenure, and situated on the east coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand. It is distant some 30 miles to the northward of Auckland (the capital) and two miles from the mainland, and forms one of the principal landing points for vessels entering the Hauraki Gulf, or Frith of the Thames.

The strait between it and the main land affords safe anchorage and favourable navigation for boats and small vessels, and the extensive natural harbour of Bon Accord, which runs about two miles into the centre of the island, is of sufficient depth and safety to shelter a considerable fleet of vessels.

The island contains copper, and mining was formerly carried on to a considerable extent. There are numerous bays and inlets in the island, surrounded with luxuriant vegetation, supporting a large number of wild and tame cattle.

Further particulars may be had, and offers in writing will be received, at the offices of the North British Australasian Company (Limited), to whom the property belongs.

A royalty will be reserved on all minerals which may be found on the property.

By order, DAVID BUDGE.

27, New Broad-street, London, E.C., September 16, 1858.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, for a term of years, VALUABLE

BEDS OF IRONSTONE, known as the BLACK, BROWN, and STRIPE RAKES, the property of the BENNERLEY COLLIERY COMPANY, near ILKESTON, DERBYSHIRE. There is a great extent of these minerals, and lying contiguous to the Erewash Valley Railway and Canal. The different beds of ironstone have been proved, and are of excellent quality. This affords a good opportunity to any one disposed to erect blast-furnaces in the neighbourhood. The stone has been analysed, the particulars of which, with every other information, may be had on application to Mr. H. BUXTON, at the Bennerley Colliery, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS

having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon the ESTATE and EFFECTS of WILLIAM MOUNT, formerly of Woodford, Leytonstone, and Stratford, in Essex, now deceased, in Surrey, the Jamaica Coffee-house, Cornhill, in the City of London, and East Dereham, in Norfolk, and late of Wyke House, St. Hill, Isleworth, in Middlesex, &c., deceased, ARE REQUESTED TO FORWARD PARTICULARS THEREOF to the undersigned within one month from the date hereof. And all PERSONS INDEBTED to the said ESTATE ARE REQUESTED TO PAY their DEBTS to the undersigned within the like period.

G. AND E. HILLEARY, Solicitors for the Executors.

5, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street, London, January 7, 1859.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD WORKS, WITH WHARF, BUILDINGS, AND LAND, STEAM ENGINE, MACHINERY, AND PLANT, SITUATED AT SPON LANE, WEST BROMWICH, IN THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE

MORE STEAM, LESS FUEL, NO SMOKE.
SIR, Since I wrote to you on the 11th September, we have made fifteen voyages to and from Tooting with your PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS, and with the same satisfactory results in increase of steam (30 per cent.), saving of fuel (15 per cent.), and prevention of smoke. We have never (as we used to have) any flame in the funnel, and the ventilation of the stoking room is so good that the firemen work with comfort in the hottest weather. The doors are as perfect as when first fitted.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
To Mr. J. L. Stevens, 1, Fish-street-hill, E.C.
N.B.—The profit on 10 voyages, besides paying for the doors, exceeds £100.

DOUBLY-DURABLE FIRE-BARS.—MR. LEE STEVENS
SUPPLIES, in his own or other patterns, DOUBLY-DURABLE FIRE-BARS, which are not liable to clinker, will withstand the utmost heat in furnaces of all kinds, and, price and wear considered, are the cheapest and best that are made. For references and particulars, apply at the PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOOR OFFICES, 1, Fish-street-hill, E.C.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.
The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, CHINA, and MANILLA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their packets leaving Southampton about the 11th and 27th of the month.
For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, and at Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS.
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.
BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE.
In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary steam clippers
GREAT BRITAIN AND ROYAL CHARTER.
Appointed to sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the 5th and 15th of each month.

The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.
Ship. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date.
LIGHTNING 1166 4500 CLARKE 5th January.
ROSE 1166 3000 WILSON 15th January.
MADRID POLO 1625 3500 JOHNSON 5th February.
GREAT BRITAIN. OCEAN CHIEF.
ROYAL CHARTER. INDIAN QUEEN.
LIGHTNING. BRITISH TRIDENT.
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS. GIPSEY BRIDE.
DONALD M'KAY. GREAT TASMANIA.
MADRID POLO. COMMODORE PERRY.
EAGLE. METEOR.

The above celebrated steam and sailing clipper ships, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.
The cabin accommodation is most superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c. Apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., merchants, or to JAMES BAIRD and CO., Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and CO., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

NOTICE.—The WHITE STAR clipper, comprising the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST CLIPPERS IN THE WORLD, will be dispatched punctually at noon of the 1st and 20th of every month.

STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.
SAILING FROM
LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, on the 1st and 20th of every month, and from MELBOURNE TO LIVERPOOL on the 1st of every month.
Passengers forwarded by steamers to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, &c., at through rates.

RED JACKET M. H. O'HALLORAN WHITE STAR T. C. KERR.
PRINCE OF THE SEAS H. A. BROWN STAR OF THE EAST GAGAN.
BLUE JACKET CLARKE SHALIMAR J. E. BROWN.
MERMAID JAMES WHITE ARABIAN M. GANDY.
BEECHWORTH THOMAS FRANK SIROCCO J. FLOOD.
CYCLONE GEORGE KERR SULTANA BREWSTER.
And other celebrated clippers.

Ship. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date.
PRINCE OF THE SEAS 1427 4500 H. A. BROWN January 20.
BLUE JACKET 1042 3500 J. CLARKE February 1.
ARABIAN 1105 3500 M. GANDY February 20.
Passengers embark on the 13th and 31st January.
Packet of the 20th January, the very magnificent clipper *Prince of the Seas*, 1427 tons register, 4500 tons burthen, Capt. H. A. BROWN.
The *Prince of the Seas* is one of the largest, handsomest, and fastest clippers afloat; she was designed expressly for the Australian passenger trade, and is complete in every essential for the general comfort of all her passengers. She has sailed, heavily laden, the extraordinary distance of 392 knots, or 431 statute miles, in one day, a rate of speed surpassing some of the fastest clippers afloat. Her saloons are sumptuously furnished, and supplied with bedding, linen, piano, library, chess boards, &c.; the ship also carries a cow for the use of saloon passengers. Her second cabins are in front of the poop, and fitted up in an elegant and superior manner, whilst the between decks are extensive, lofty, and thoroughly lighted and ventilated.
For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERLAIN, 21, Water-street, Liverpool.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.
SAILING BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL AND MELBOURNE, on the 1st and 20th of every month, and forwarding passengers by steamers at through rates to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA.

Packet of the 1st of February, the beautiful new clipper ship, *Blue Jacket*, Capt. Clarke, 1042 tons register, 3500 tons burthen.
This elegant clipper is sister ship to the celebrated clippers *Moorecroft*, *Genit*, and *Sir W. F. Williams* (which made her last passage home from Australia in 67 days), and was built expressly for this trade. Like her companion ship, the *Red Jacket*, she is of exquisite symmetry, her lines are remarkably sharp, and she is expected to prove one of the fastest clippers in the world. Her main saloon is a magnificent apartment, fitted up with great splendour, and replete with every appliance for the luxurious enjoyment of the voyage. A piano, library, linen, bedding, chess boards, &c., are provided for the saloon passengers, for whose use a cow is also carried. The accommodations for second class, intermediate, and steerage passengers cannot be surpassed.
For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERLAIN, 21, Water-street, Liverpool.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.
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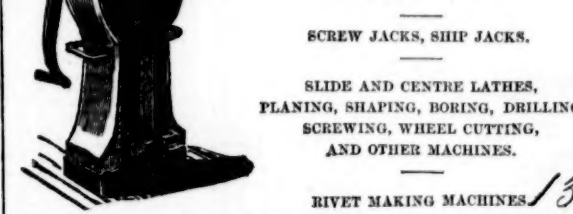


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15000	Ruabon Colliery Company, Limited	0 5 0.	410	410	0 10 0.	0 10 0	Aug. 1858		
250	South Canadian (cop.), St. Cleer	2 10 0.	410	400 420	346 0 0.	8 0 0	Nov. 1858		
250	South Garrow (cop.), St. Cleer	2 10 0.	410	400 420	346 0 0.	8 0 0	Nov. 1858		
512	South Toulgo (cop.), Redruth	5 0 0.	80	75 80	79 10 0.	7 0 0	Nov. 1858		
406	South Wales (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0.	235	225 230	315 5 0.	5 0 0	Jan. 1858		
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2 5 0.	168	175 164	0 3 6.	0 10 0	Feb. 1858		
478	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	16 0 0.	44	50 55	320 0 0.	2 10 0	Nov. 1858		
6000	Tincoff (cop.), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0.	34 1/2	34 1/2	8 18 6.	0 5 0	Sept. 1858		
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8.	42	40 42	4 0 0.	1 0 0	Dec. 1858		
256	West Basset (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0.	23	23	15 3 0.	0 9 0	Nov. 1858		
6400	West Canadian (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	20 0 0.	140	137 140	287 5 0.	2 0 0	May, 1858		
400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	38 10 0.	310	320 325	0 2 6.	0 3 0	Mar. 1858		
240	West Hill (tin), St. Just	15 0 0.	18	18	3 0 0.	0 10 0	Nov. 1858		
512	Wheel Basset (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	5 9 6.	213	215 220	507 10 0.	6 0 0	Dec. 1858		
256	Wheel Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0.	135	125 130	895 0 0.	5 0 0	Nov. 1858		
4006	Wheel Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	5 12 6.	23 1/2	23 1/2	0 5 0.	0 5 0	Mar. 1858		
128	Wheel Friendship (cop.), Devon	50 0 0.	90	90	2385 10 0.	10 0 0	Feb. 1858		
448	Wh. Margaret (tin), Upland [S.E.]	19 15 0.	67 1/2	65 67 1/2	93 10 0.	3 10 0	Nov. 1858		
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0.	47	48 49 1/2	40 17 6.	2 5 0	Dec. 1858		
80	Wh. Oveland (cop.), Cornwall	70 0 0.	30	30	225 13 0.	5 0 0	Aug. 1858		
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (all-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 10 0.	31	30 31	18 10 0.	1 0 0	Oct. 1858		
4000	Wicklow (cop.), Wicklow	5 0 0.	39 1/2	40	39 5 6.	1 10 0	July, 1858		

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Balteswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0.	5	5	12 5 0.	0 5 0	Jan. 1854		
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 0 0.	0 3 0	April, 1856		
100	Brynmor Hall (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0.	50	50	13 0 0.	5 0 0	July, 1856		
1000	Brynmor, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	8 5 0.	11	11	0 5 0.	0 5 0	July, 1856		
300	Budnick Consols (tin), Perra	2 6 15.	15	15	0 10 0.	0 10 0	Mar. 1857		
4006	Bwch (silver-lead), Cardigan	3 6 6.	4 1/4	4 1/4	0 2 6.	0 2 6	Aug. 1856		
4006	Bwch Consols (cop.)	5 0 0.	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 2 6.	0 2 6	Aug. 1856		
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0.	9	9	0 15 0.	0 3 0	June, 1856		
2000	Collacombe (cop.), Llanidloes	12 5 0.	13 1/2	13 1/2	2 5 0.	0 8 0	Dec. 1857		
256	Conduff (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0.	80	80 90	85 0 0.	2 0 0	June, 1857		
280	Dewerth Mines (all-ld.), Durham	300 0 0.	150	150	122 0 0.	10 0 0	June, 1857		
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwilt	35 0 0.	8	7 1/2 8 1/2	16 7 6.	1 10 0	Mar. 1857		
12000	Drake Walls (tin, cop.), Calstock	2 1 0.	1	1	0 13 6.	0 2 0	Sept. 1857		
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, cop.)	7 17 6.	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 0.	0 5 0	Jan. 1858		
400	Fowey Consols (cop.), Twardreath	4 0 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	41 4 0.	0 6 0	Feb. 1857		
400	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., all-ld.)	4 0 0.	13 1/2	13 1/2	1 0 0.	0 3 0	Sept. 1853		
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardigan	12 5 0.	13 1/2	13 1/2	22 0 0.	0 5 0	Sept. 1853		
1024	Goninan (cop.), St. Agnes	14 5 0.	13 1/2	13 1/2	0 7 6.	0 7 6	Dec. 1852		
2560	Gt. Wh. V. (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	8 17 6.	13 1/2	13 1/2	0 7 6.	0 7 6	Dec. 1852		
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0.	110	110	221 10 0.	7 10 0	Feb. 1857		
6000	Hingham Down Cons. (cop.), Calstock	3 15 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 16 0.	0 2 6	Nov. 1856		
1000	Holyford (cop.), near Tipperary	11 0 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 2 6.	0 5 0	Jan. 1857		
20	Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0.	1000	1000	1420 0 0.	50 0 0	June, 1857		
8000	Lewis Mines (tin, cop.), St. Erth	6 11 1.	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 10 0.	0 10 0	Dec. 1855		
5000	Marke Valley (cop.), Cardigan	4 10 6.	3	2 1/2 2 3/4	0 5 0.	0 5 0	Sept. 1855		
5000	Merton (lead), Flint	3 4 6.	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 11 0.	0 2 6	June, 1853		
5000	Nant-y-Fawr, Llanidloes	2 5 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1 0.	0 1 6	April, 1855		
200	North Pool (cop., tin), Pool	40 18 0.	5 1/2	5 1/2	324 0 0.	4 0 0	Sept. 1854		
700	North Roseker (cop.), Camborne	13 0 0.	20	20 22	750 0 0.	4 0 0	Sept. 1855		
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennap	15 0 0.	35	37 39	32 10 0.	1 0 0	June, 1857		
12000	Sordridge Cons. (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	0 6 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 10 0.	0 2 6	July, 1857		
128	South Crinns (cop.), St. Austell	19 0 0.	28 1/2	28 1/2	60 0 0.	20 0 0	June, 1855		
724	Spearcon Cons. (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 18 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2	8 8 0.	0 2 6	Dec. 1853		
280	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 1.	15	15	0 17 6.	0 7 6	July, 1852		
9600	Tamar Cons. (all-ld.), Breage [S.E.]	4 10 0.	13 1/2	13 1/2	4 13 6.	0 2 6	Feb. 1856		
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0.	13 1/2	13 1/2	1 15 0.	0 10 0	Feb. 1854		
120	Trevelyan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0.	13 1/2	13 1/2	403 13 6.	2 10 0	April, 1851		
4006	Trevelyan (all-ld.), Menheniot, Cornwall	2 18 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 12 0.	0 3 0	April, 1857		
100	Trumpton Consols (tin), near Helston	9 0 0.	11	11	55 0 0.	5 0 0	Dec. 1854		
400	United Mines (cop.), Gwennap	40 0 0.	135	135 140	61 5 0.	2 0 0	Feb. 1856		
20000	Vale of Towry (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6.	11 1/2	10 12 1/2	0 5 0.	0 10 0	July, 1858		
512	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	12 17 0.	11 1/2	11 1/2	22 0 0.	0 2 6	July, 1857		
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	2 11 7.	13 1/2	13 1/2	33 1 0.	0 10 0	April, 1857		
6140	West Arthur (cop.), Calstock	2 10 0.	13 1/2	13 1/2	1 6 0.	0 6 0	Oct. 1855		
1024	Wheel Charlotte, Perranrath	5 3 10.	18 20	18 20	42 0 0.	3 0 0	Oct. 1855		
250	Wheel Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	8 3 10.	29	29	8 10 0.	1 10 0	Oct. 1857		
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kena	3 10 0.	29	29	0 6 0.	0 3 0	Mar. 1857		
5000	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0.	4	4 1/4	6 0 0.	1 0 0	Sept. 1857		
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Upland [S.E.]	1 7 2.	8	7 3/4 8 1/4	31 0 0.	1 0 0	Sept. 1856		
430	Wheel Lavel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0.	7	7	248 5 10.	5 0 0	Mar. 1852		
240	Wheel Mary (tin), Lelant	36 3 0.	230	230	40 10 0.	3 0 0	Aug. 1852		
198	Wheel Reeth (tin), Upland	39 10 0.	23	20 25	256 10 0.	2 0 0	Oct. 1857		
1024	Wheel Trevelyan (tin, cop.), Gwennap	12 5 0.	130	120 130	10 2 6.	0 7 6	Jan. 1854		
4096	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	2 14 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 12 6.	0 2 6	Dec. 1857		

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop., South Australia.	5	0 0.	140	140	210	0 0.	5	0 0	Dec. 1858
12000	Coburn Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	0 0.	12	38 40	87	12 0.	5	0 0	Aug. 1858
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16	0 0.	12	10 12	18	10 0.	0	10 0	Mar. 1858
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5	0 0.	11	11	0	10 0.	0	2 6	Sept. 1858
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	0 0.	21	20 21	13	10 0.	0	17 6	July, 1858
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	0 0.	9	7 1/2 8 1/2	6	0 0.	5	0 0	Jan. 1859
10000	Lustanlan, Portugal [S.E.]	15	0 0.	1	1 1/2	8	0 0.	1	8 0	Jan. 1859
108315	Marigueta and New Granada [S.E.]	1	0 0.	1	1 1/2	1	1 0.	0	1 6	Jan. 1859
100000	Fort Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1	0 0.	5	3 1/2	0	1 0.	0	1 0	Jan. 1859